Medical.

UNFORTUNATE.

...S, NEW REMEDIES

...t's Dispensary,

...pleasure of announcing that he ...ing the principal Hospitals of ...practice at his Dispensary, 623 ...of Commercial, San Francisco, ...nd those requiring his services ...

...neither time nor money in seek... ...and has returned with increased ...on of human suffering.

...ic Diseases.

...of persons, both male and fe... ...suffering out a miserable existence...ecrating indiscreet, or from ...Read! Look at their pallid, emacia... ...and their broken-down constitu... ...n for the happiness of marriage.

...In the horrid situation ...closes the scene. Let parents ...d to those who are suffering with ...delusion, or who are consulting ...ers before it be too late. Send ...ctor Gibbon, a physician who has ...especialized for years, and who ...ative cases without mercury. ...rugs. It is important to those ...those who are interested in the ...to be cured of the many pre... ...fallacies, publishing their skill! ...a few days, imparting upon the ...ses of eminent Physicians from ... Behold therefore care fiend make ...y fall into the hands of those ...

...l Weakness.

...consequence of self-abuse. This ...disease, is practised ...ts on Mississippi, to an unlimited extent, ...g certainty, the following train ...lls so combatted by scientific means: ...unconscious, dark spots under ...ad, ringing in the ears, noise like ...drattling of chariots, universal ...e of the limbs, confused vision, ...of confidence, diffidence in the ...dislike to form new acquaintances, ...society, loss of memory, hosts ...rious eruptions about the face, ...ash, coughs, consumption, night ...frequent unwastity. If relief be ...by immediately, either in person ...cured effected by his new and scientific disease, which never fails of ...dicaloure. Dr. G. will give One ...person who will prove satisfactorily ...cured of his complaints by either ...acks.

...NG MEN,

...late marriage, who are suffering ...al maladies, should not forget the ...ating upon them—no delay to ...

...responsible, and will give to each ...ment, binding himself to effect a ...ure, or make no charge.

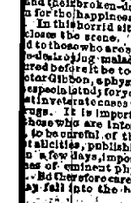
...D AT HOME.

...may be CURED AT HOME, ...to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symp... ...disease has continued, and have ...rwarded, free from damage and ...of the country, with full and plain ...ng Two Dollars, for registered ...cation through Wells, Fargo & ...ns will be forwarded to any part ...strictly confidential.

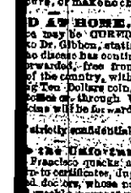
...e Unfortunate.

...Francisco quacks and pretenders ...to certificates, deny the univers... ...d. doctors, whose names are to be ...weakly newspapers of San Fran... ...are fraudulent and become so by ...trades. Beware of thanklits, shoe... ...hers, Intelligence office keepers, ...Francisco Directory and you will ...institution in it but you will find ...k in it. Ask the Directory ...only way to avoid imposition to ...ll cost you nothing, and may save ...as advertising physicians in sight ...; there is no safety in trusting ...know who and what they are. ...ive people by exhibiting bogus ...onded patients' letters, etc. Dr. ...ons who may call at his office of ...ans that he may speak to cure. ...IBBON, 628 Kearney street, cor... ...ramento. Post Office Box 1,967. ...T BOX 1,967 ON THE LETTER.

...will please inform DR. GIBBON ...ff ...ent in the *Daily Oregonian* ...1y24dp



...whose Bilious affections and Fe... ...ns so generally prevail. ...CENT SELTZER APERIENT ...and all parallel: House the physi... ...it their emphatic sanction. ...ce to every other purgent in use. ...gladly acquiesce, for this prepar... ...delightful, as well as mild and ...tarry have yet devised, and pos... ...e of the far famed German Selt... ...that only requires the addition ...to prove a delicious effervescent ...lovalinable medicine. Ask for ...ENGER'S APERIENT SELTZER. ...ALL DRUGGISTS.



PT NOTICES.

...UPTCY.—Thirty to give notice ...y of September, A. D. 1871, a ...was issued against the estate of ...y of Multnomah, and State of ...Oregon, by the District Court ...for said District, on the 25th day ...of any debts and delivery ...to said bankrupt to him or for ...of any property by him are for ...meeting of the creditors of said ...debts, and to choose one or more ...will be held at a Court of Bank... ...e office of George H. Durham, ...Court House, in Portland, ...or, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock ...ore the Register.

THOS. G. YOUNG, ...U. S. Marshal as Messenger. ...Atty's. s29d30d

...UPT OF THE UNITED STATES ...regon. In Bankruptcy.—In the ...Ray, W. H. Ray, bankrupts. ...y of May, A. D. 1871, an order ...ntitled matter and Court, and ...the assignee of the estate of ...ed, to sell at public auction the ...ribed belonging to said estate, ...ce thereon. Now, therefore, ...at on the 25th day of October, ...ours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 ...y, at the court house door of ...e city of Portland, State of Ore... ...the said assignee will offer for ...e and sell at public auction the ...ribed property, to-wit: ...Certain pieces of land situ... ...county of Polk, and State of ...one (1) and eight (8) in block ...9, the number one (1) in block ...all the improvements thereon. ...JOSEPH BACHMAN, ...Assignee. ...attorneys for the estate. ...s29d1oc25

...HON.—UNITED STATES OF ...of Oregon—ss. ...ce filed in the District Court ...for the District of Oregon, ...ber, in the year of our Lord ...ed and seventy-one, by E. D. ...in behalf of J. C. Morley, ...bar tackle, apparel and for... ...the usual process and monition ...ons interested in said vessel, ...ruture, may be cited to answer ...process libel of said, that ...to be sold, and the proceeds ...ccording to law:—Therefore, ...ondition, under the seal of the ...and delivered, I do hereby ...all persons having or pretend... ...or interest therein, and to E... ...filing "*Orient*" in special, to P... ...ear, at the city of Portland, Or... ...ember, 1871, if it be a court day, ...ay thereafter, at ten o'clock in ...re to answer the said libel and ...d that behalf.

...d District, the 26th day of Sep... THOMAS G. YOUNG, ...United States Marshal. ...ers. s27d14d

TO THE LADIES!

...D FOR DRESS CUTTING. ...LEARNED IT. ...For further particulars, ap... ...S MARY E. TAYLOR, ...Butman & Hackney's, ...Cor. First and Main streets.

...TAILS,

...ced prices. ...G. L. STORY, 46 Front St.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1871. NO. 183

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at usual rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

All papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid. Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label.

OFFICE—No. 5 Washington street, one door from Front.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—J. F. FISHER, Rooms 20 and 21, Merchants Exchange, California street.

Professional Cards.

JNO. B. PILKINGTON, M. D.,

OCULIST & AURIST.

Office—No. 73 First street, 2d door south of Ladd's Bank.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12—2 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.

Refer to Professors L. G. Lee, M. E., and Elsin Bentley, M. D., San Francisco; Rev. T. L. Eliot, Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Portland, and over 1,000 patients who have been treated by him.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED. se24dawtm

DR. S. PARKER,

Has removed his office to

Vaughn's Building, cor. Morrison and Front Sts., opp. St. Charles Hotel. a15dif

DR. H. M'KINNELL

CHIROPRACTIST.

Having this MILD, EASY AND EFFECTUAL treatment, can consult him at his office, on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.

For Years Practicing Oregon enables him to treat successfully all cases peculiar to those localities. jan 10, 1864. 448

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.

HOUSE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Main, opposite the Public Square.

Will attend to any part of the City.

Terms for visits and instructions given on the sliding scale of Electricity as a Remedial Agent. jan13dif

DR. KEE,

CHINESE DOCTOR & SURGEON,

Cures all Diseases, Internal and External.

No. 85 Second street, between Stark and Oak. s23im

Law Cards.

D. R. SHATTUCK. D. P. KILLIN.

SHATTUCK & KILLIN,

Attorneys-at-Law,

OFFICE—In Failing's Brick, south side Washington street, between Front and First, Portland, Oregon. d1tf

T. D. HOYT. J. A. WATSON

HOYT & WATSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

OFFICE—Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Portland, Oregon. d1tf

SIMPSON & WAYMIRE,

Attorneys-at-Law,

OFFICE—In Patton's Brick, State St., cor. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. d1tf

JOHN C. CARROLL,

General Collecting Agent,

Notary Public for Oregon, and

Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California, Nevada and New York and Washington Territories.

OFFICE—S.E. Corner of FRONT and STARK STREETS Opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Ferry Landing. fe2dtf

A. W. FROTHINGHAM. N. W. FROTHINGHAM, Notary Public.

WHALLEY & FROTHINGHAM,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,

And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

OFFICE 403d Follows Temple, No. 101 First St., Portland

Will practice in attention to collections. tf

JASPER W. JOHNSON,

LAWYER,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—Corner Front and Washington Sts., up stairs, (over Shiland & Upton.) d1tf

JAMES F. BROWN,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Notary Public,

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Consults law in the English, French, German and Italian languages. d2dtf1p

F. A. CHENOWETH,

Attorney-at-Law,

1869 CORVALLIS, OREGON. d1tf

THOMAS J. DRYER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Office—No. 4 North Front St., East side, three doors north of the Pacific Market. mr28dtf

Business Cards.

P. J. MALONE,

PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER,

No. 530 Clay street, San Francisco

Is at office of Hon. Asher B. Bates, Register in Bankruptcy, and will attend to professional calls from Oregon on application of ... parties. d3m

GEO. P. TRIBOU. GODNOUGH.

GODNOUGH & TRIBOU,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

North First street, between B and C sts. ly10dtf

C. W. BURRAGE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Office—No. 111 First street. Residence, cor. College and Fifth Sts. d1tf

D. P. THOMPSON. J. S. PATTERSON,

Real Estate Broker. Notary Public.

JONES & PATTERSON,

Real Estate Brokers,

INSURANCE AND COLLECTION AGENTS,

Commercial Hotel Building,

SALEM, OREGON.

CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD. HOUSES AND FARMS LEASED.

Special Attention given to Financial Negotiations, Collections and General Agency Business. a18dawH

A. O. SERVENAY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

231 FIRST STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS on hand. WORK DONE TO ORDER.

REMEMBER THE LOW PRICES FOR REPAIRING.

Best Covering, Common Umbrellas, only.....75 cents.

Best Silk, " " " .....25 "

Best Handles, " " " .....50 "

Ferrules, " " " .....25 "

Other Work in Proportion, at the

NEW UMBRELLA STORE, s13 231 FIRST STREET. dtf

CORBAN & McCARE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

COR. WASHINGTON and FRONT STS.,

UP-STAIRS.

Entrance on Washington St. ja10dtf

STAGE LINES.

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE!

Carrying the U. S. Mails.

San Francisco and the East.

PASSENGERS WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY by the OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD connecting at the Terminus with the

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA STAGE

—90's COACHES—

For Tehama, there connecting with the Central Pacific Railroad for San Francisco, and at the Junction for the East, thereby saving one day's travel from San Francisco to New York.

Travelers by this Route have only THREE DAYS staging and a fine opportunity for witnessing the grandest scenery in the country.

In every respect this line is first class—Road in fine condition; Stock and Coaches unequalled by any other road in the United States.

Time from Portland to San Francisco, Four Days.

Tickets for sale at the Stage Company's Office, also, at the Office of the Oregon and California Railroad.

E. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.

OFFICE—With Portland Gas Light and Water Company, next door to Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Stark street. a18tf

The West Side Stage COMPANY.

THE STAGES OF THE WEST SIDE Stage Company leave their Office on STARK STREET, and the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, daily at 6½ A. M.

Carrying the United States Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express.

PASSING THROUGH

HILLSBORO, FOREST GROVE, Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, DALLAS, MONMOUTH, INDEPENDENCE, BUENA VISTA, AND CORVALLIS.

B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.

N. B.—The Stage Company will receive and forward light freight from parties living in above towns, regarded only through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Portland, July 3, 1870.

COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND

Daily Stage Line.

Carrying U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

CONNECTING WITH STEAMERS AT OLYMPIA for Victoria and towns on the Sound and at Monticello with O. S. Co.'s Steamer for Portland.

Passengers wishing to connect with steamer on the Sound should leave Portland on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Private conveyance can be procured by writing or telegraphing to Monticello.

For further particulars inquire of

COGGAN & CO.

am10dtf

Banks.

LADD & TILTON,

BANKERS,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS or TRUST FUNDS in ..... of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.

MONEY LOANED on Approved Security.

BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties.

SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

AS AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.

THE BANK

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.....$1,562,500,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—3 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.

AGENCIES,

IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND.

Exchange for sale on

England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.

jy1dtf EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

Fire Insurance.

UPTON

Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL STOCK, Fully Paid in Gold Coin.....$750,000 00

SURPLUS, Gold Coin.....287,390 75

Total Amt in Capital and Surplus.....$1,037,390 75

Assets in Gold 30th June, 1870:

LOANS on Real Estate and Collaterals.$700,000 00

United States and other Stocks..... 66,073 65

Real Estate (416 and the California St., San Francisco)..... 90,000 00

Cash Items and other Assets..... 81,316 90

$1,037,390 75

$650,000 DEPOSITED IN OREGON.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.

CHAS. D. HAVEN, Secretary

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND,

General Agent for Oregon and the Territories.

EDWIN D. BACKENSTOS, Special Agent.

a27dtf

FOR FRENCH COOKING RANGES

OF ANY REQUIRED SIZE,

Send direct to the Manufacturer,

JOHN G. ILS,

629 Washington street, San Francisco.

Directions how to set them sent with every one sold. jy7d3m1p

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR MONTICELLO—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.

a17dtf J. C. AINSWORTH, President

WILLAMETTE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

FROM AND AFTER DATE, UNTIL FURTHER notice, the

STEAMER SENATOR

Will leave Portland at 2 o'clock P. M., Daily, (except Sunday) for Oregon City.

RETURNING—Will leave Oregon City at 7:30 A. M.

PASSENGERS FOR DAYTON and intermediate points, WILL TAKE THE DAILY, leaving Portland at 7:30 A. M. Connecting at Canemah with the

STEAMER DAYTON,

ON

Monday, Wednesday & Friday

OF EACH WEEK.

PASSENGERS FOR LINCOLN, and intermediate points will take the BOAT leaving Portland at 2 P. M.

a26dtf J. D. BILES, Agent.

HO, FOR THE EAST.

The Quickest Route and Cheapest Route.

THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

Line of Steamers,

Connecting with the

NORTH WESTERN STAGE CO.'S Line of New Concord Coaches,

At UMATILLA, and intersecting the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD AT KELTON, UTAH.

NOW FORMS THE ONLY DIRECT, Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route to the East, and passes over the most beautiful and most interesting portion of the PACIFIC COAST.

The natural beauties of the COLUMBIA RIVER, GRAND RONDE VALLEY, BOISE VALLEY, SNAKE RIVER and "SHOSHONE FALLS," must be seen to be appreciated, and pen can describe them.

Time through to Chicago, only Nine days

Rates of Fare:

Portland to Omaha.....$135 00 $71 00

" Chicago..... 141 00 125 50

Passengers for Chicago can take either the "Chicago and Northwestern," Chicago, Burlington and Quincy" or the "Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific" Railroads at Omaha.

THROUGH TICKETS now on Sale at the Office of the O. S. N. Co., and at the Office of the O. & C. STAGE CO., Stark street.

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

NO. 13. THIS SCHEDULE. NO. 13.

TO TAKE EFFECT SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1871, at 6:25 o'clock A. M., or thereafter, and its information of employes only; the Company reserve the right to vary therefrom as circumstances may require.

Daily Trains will run between

PORTLAND AND HARRISBURG

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A.M.	Harrisburg	6:05 P.M.
"	1:30 P.M.	Harrisburg	8:00 P.M.
Harrisburg	6:25 A.M.	Portland	1:00 P.M.
Harrisburg	3:10 A.M.	"	6:00 P.M.

The 1:30 P. M. Train from Portland, and the 6:25 A. M. Train from Harrisburg are Passenger Trains and run Daily.

The 7:30 A. M. Train from Portland and the 3:10 A.M. Train from Harrisburg are Freight Trains (with Passenger Cars attached) and run Daily (except Sunday).

Oregon & California R. R. Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Close connections are made at HARRISBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

Tickets for sale over the Stage Line to the below given points:

In Oregon—Eugene City, Oakland, Roseburg, Jacksonville.

In California—Yreka, Buttonville, Soda Springs, Sacramento Ferry, Pitt River, Red Bluff, Tehama, Shasta, Calahan's Ranch, Fort Jones.

Freight will not Be Received for Shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

Tickets for sale at Company's Office, Cor. F and Front sts. at the Ferry Landing, Portland.

H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.

J. C. HILDRETH, Asst. Supt.

D. E. ROBBINS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

jy29dtf

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Central Iowa Short Line

OVERLAND ROUTE,

With its Connections East and West, is the

Shortest, Quickest and Best Route

BETWEEN THE

Pacific and Atlantic,

VIA

Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAILS, making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO

With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.

The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.

Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R.R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon.

AGENT'S OFFICE, 203 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, and at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.

Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.

A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.

WAIT, Gen'l Agt for Pacific States, San Francisco. se21dtf

NEW MEDICAL WORK.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,"

OR

DESILITATED NERVOUS SYSTEM,

DR. LOUIS J. JORDAN,

THE PROFESSOR OF THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1 Montgomery street, near California, San Francisco, has published four of his most important and instructive lectures to a book for those who cannot attend the lectures delivered at the Museum. Every Unmarried and Married man should read and study these important Lectures for the good of Mankind and Sterility.

By addressing the Secretary of the Anatomical Museum, San Francisco, enclosing 25 cents in postage stamps, to pay postage, the Book will be forwarded to any part of the States and Territories. my24ly1p

By Overland Telegraph.

[DESPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO OCT. 6.

EASTERN STATES.

The Tammany Thieves.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Experts yesterday visited the new Court House, accompanied by a special committee and made an examination of all the furniture in the building. After adding 25 per cent. to the estimate, they valued it at $92,750. Other experts estimated the carpenter work at $132,000, including an addition of 25 per cent. Ingersoll received for furnishing the above, $1,100,000. Affidavits from the experts were sworn to and handed into the District Attorney, Garvin's office.

Several vouchers for Ingersoll's, Gaffney's and Keyser's work were presented yesterday by the Committee of Seventy. The vouchers are for enormous amounts—not one of them sworn to, but all signed by A. Oakey Hall.

It is positively asserted that the case of the People against Mayor Hall for malfeasance in office will not be referred to the present grand jury, of which the uncle of the Mayor is foreman.

The *Sun* this morning says John H. Keyser appeared personally before the Committee of Seventy, Tuesday evening, and testified in his own behalf that he never received the sums of money alleged to have been paid him by the city for work done on the new Court House.

Sale of Treasury Gold.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Bids for Treasury gold amounted to a little over seven and a quarter millions. There were awards of two millions at fourteen.

The Russian Minister at Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Catacazy, Russian Minister, was informed by Secretary Fish that when the visit of the Grand Duke is concluded, he shall not then be recalled, his passport will be sent to him, and the President will not receive him unless accompanied by the Grand Duke; and further, that the President will at no time hold conversation with him.

Missouri State Fair.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—The attendance at the State Fair to-day is the largest ever known. Fully 50,000 people are on the grounds. One feature was the trotting race against time, first premium $1,000; distance, six times around the arena of a mile and a half. Ella Wright won in 3:43.

President Grant took three premiums in the class of colts for all work.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Twelve leading physicians of the city publish a statement that there is no yellow fever in New Orleans. The city is healthy.

Missionary Matters.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions at its session yesterday, voted unanimously to include in their work the sending of missionaries to nominally Christian nations.

Mrs. Wharton's Case.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The case of Mrs. Ella Wharton, indicted for poisoning General Ketchum and E. Van Ness, was to day removed from the Criminal Court of the city to the Circuit Court of Ann Arundel county.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Labor Agitation in England.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The General Committee of the nine hour league at Sunderland is organizing for an extensive strike throughout the North of England.

French Affairs.

PARIS, October 5.—M. Schneider, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, is candidate for Councilor General of the Department of Lower Loire.

The disarmament of the National Guard has been completed in the Departments of Cher, Nievre and Allier.

The report that an amnesty was to be granted to Communists is false.

Thiers receives complaints every day from occupied Provinces declaring that the progress of the German troops is insupportable.

The New Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, October 5.—The following list of the new ministry is generally believed to be correct: Malcampo, Premier and Minister of Marine; Alvarez, Minister of Interior; Olosaga, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Colmeiro, Minister of Justice; Bosseli, Minister of War; Candau, Minister of Finance, and Berango, Minister of Public Works. It is reported that they will take their oaths of office to-day.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The Occidental Skating Rink, corner of Stockton and Post streets, opposite the Mechanics' Fair Pavilion, burned down last night. Loss to the proprietors, Henry Woolsey & Ferries, is about six thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. J. H. Stroum & Co., stables adjoining, were almost destroyed. Several frame buildings on each side were badly scorched and damaged by water. Total loss, about ten thousand dollars. Supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

The anti-Chinese meeting at Dashaway Hall adopted a memorial to the Legislature praying for support of petition to the President and Congress, and also resolutions declaring that the rapid increase of Chinese immigration had so alarmed the citizens of California that they elected their State officers upon a platform pledging opposition to its continuance, and asking for a revision of the treaty with China in such manner as to exclude Chinese immigration, but preserve all our commercial rights and privileges.

Chief Engineer Scannell has notified Ross, Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, who testified that four to six hundred dollars worth of goods were stolen from Redington, Hostetter & Co. at the late fire, that he must prefer charges against all members of the Department implicated in the thefts.

The St. Patrick Mining Co. have elected Hilton S. Luthum, D. D. Colton, and W. D. Toutes to act with J. W. Gashwiler, Lafayette Maynard and T. F. Cronise as trustees of the company.

Property holders at the Mission Dolores last night adopted resolutions to oppose every attempt to obstruct Mission creek or Channel street by bridges or otherwise.

W. Woodward has bet John Mackey and others that they cannot produce a horse within 30 days which can trot 20 miles within an hour, the match to come off over the Bay District Agricultural course on the Cliff House road.

Arrived overland to-day: Capt. B. Smith, of Oregon; Reuben Chandler and J. M. Buchman, Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Robert Hodge who presented a bill for $341 50 against the city for stationery furnished the Recorder's office which was cut down to $230 50 by the Supervisors, having sued the city for the full amount, the case is now being tried by a jury.

The best time made at the 3-year old colts' trotting race to-day was by Joseph Sessions' colt, in 3:10. Bill Shears' colt could have done much better, and was the favorite in the pools by large odds, but before the race the owners of the other three colts bought him off for $800, and they then trotted for the remaining $700. The affair created any amount of bickering and dissatisfaction.

The Synod of the Pacific (Presbyterian), in session at Oakland to-day, finally adopted a resolution to establish a theological seminary in San Francisco. The Synod last year agreed to raise $50,000 for foreign missions within the year, and the Finance Committee reported to day that four thousand of the amount had been raised, leaving a deficit of forty six thousand on the subscription. The report was denounced as being sarcastic and was sent back with orders to strike out the objectionable expression.

The anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, will be celebrated by a grand, sociable and ball at Platt's Hall by the Italians on the 12th inst.

INTERIOR CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

Brilliant Meteor.

STOCKTON, Oct. 5.—At ten minutes before 10 o'clock last evening a large and brilliant meteor was seen at this place. It passed from southeast to northwest, followed by a loud report and rumbling sound like that of an earthquake. The report was not heard until some five or six seconds afterwards. Scattering clouds were brilliantly illuminated and presented a grand spectacle.

UTAH.

The Mormon Convention.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 5.—To-day a special conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints was held in the New Tabernacle. About 8,000 were present, with the three first Presidents, Brigham Young, Geo. A. Smith and Dan. H. Wells; the twelve Apostles, the High Priests, and other church dignitaries. Among the speakers were George Cannon, who is to succeed Brigham, and Brigham Young, Jr. The remarks generally were bitterly denunciatory of the Federal officials, who are termed the ring. Cannon said he did not anticipate that the Mormons would have to leave this Territory. They have not broken the law, nor violated the Constitution. The prosecution now inaugurated against them would only enhance their interest and accelerate the progress of the work of God. He rejoiced that the devil was not yet dead, for they were not yet dead; they were yet perfect, and his services could not yet be dispensed with.

Brigham Young, Jr., spoke excitedly, and said the Mormons had settled this mountain region, and were entitled to its exclusive occupation and enjoyment. They asked no favors or assistance from any source. They defied all their enemies, the Government of the United States included. The Government officials now prosecuting them were tools of the devil. He prayed God to short-ish them all forever. He said, with violent gesticulation: "Trust to God; keep your powder dry, and don't fail to have on hand a good supply of fixed ammunition." The latter remarks were received with a universal "Amen," with loud cheering and clapping of hands.

The regular semi-annual Conference begins to-morrow, and will last 30 days. An address is expected from Brigham.

NEVADA.

Dispatch from Carson.

CARSON, October 5.—Robert Dadman, the prisoner who fought so bravely to stop the break out at the prison on the 17th ult. and to protect the lives of Lieut. Governor Denver and family, was yesterday pardoned and restored to citizenship.

The dead body of Jones, one of the escaped prisoners from the prison, was found in an old cabin in Fish Lake Valley. It is certain that Morton and Black were lynched in Round Valley.

THE TERRITORIES.

W. C. Ross of Walla Walla has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy for Washington Territory.

The amount of land disposed of at the Olympia Land Office during September, was 80,000 acres.

A new stern-wheel steamer, to be called the *Zephyr*, of 161 tons burden, has been launched at Seattle.

The Kalama *Beacon* has discovered that twice a week is too often for that luminary to shine. It has therefore been reduced to one appearance a week. It was originally designed for a daily.

The Port Townsend *Argus* seems to attach some importance to its geographical position, as it announces, under a full heading, that it is the northernmost paper published in the territory of the United States.

FOREIGN NOTES.

What will next transpire? The ex-Empress Eugenie is writing a life of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, which will be published soon. Eugenie is in a situation to entertain a lively sympathy for the subject of her memoir.

Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to the effect that diamonds continue to be found in great numbers in the fields of the north, and that the rush to the diggings and the excitement over the discoveries are unabated.

The French papers are watching the intense delight the growing hostility between the German and Russian journals. A war between these massive empires would be France's opportunity for vengeance. Later events, however, seem to remove any apprehensions of a speedy collision.

A dispatch from Paris, Sept. 30, says that the new French loan placed on the market a short time since is meeting with unprecedented success. The amounts allotted to Austria and Switzerland have already been fully subscribed, while in Belgium the amount allotted to that country has been fully covered. Throughout France the popularity of the loan has continued without abatement. From the moment of the first opening of the subscription books and up to the present time the reports show that thirteen times the amount apportioned to France has been applied for. While the bulk of the applications come from large cities, the rural districts have been by no means behind in placing their resources at the disposal of the Government, and the present financial situation, with the satisfactory result of placing the loan, is understood to be extremely gratifying to the Government.

Prince Napoleon's pamphlet, entitled "Truth and my Calumniators," is a very curious document. It shows that France hoped to involve Denmark and Italy in the war with Germany, and that so confident at the outset were the Emperor, and his Ministers of securing the active aid of little Denmark, that the Prince Napoleon was actually named Commander-in-Chief of "the French and Danish land and sea forces." On the morning of the 9th of August we are told that the Emperor visited his cousin, in his tent, at Chalons, and frankly said: "Things are going badly. You are of no use here; a single chance, not hopeful but still possible, remains for us. It is that Italy should pronounce for France, declare war against Prussia, and endeavor to draw Austria in with her. No one is better qualified for this mission to your father in law and Italy. Start at once for Florence. I have written to the King, here is my letter." The Prince started accordingly, and a fortnight later wrote from Florence to share his imperial cousin's captivity at Wilhelmshohe. Prince Napoleon's anxiety to appear to be a brave soldier, and his ill success in getting to the front in three campaigns are very remarkable.

POLITICAL NOTES.

T. G. Phelps, now Collector at the port of San Francisco, is a candidate for the position of U. S. Senator.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* asks why the next National Republican Convention should not be held in that city, and thinks the delegates would like to take a summer trip to the Pacific coast.

Four brothers who went to the polls together in North Castine, Maine, at the late election, were aged eighty-three, seventy-five, seventy and sixty-seven years. Unhappily they are all Democrats, although old enough to know better.

The popularity of President Grant with the people of Ohio is being manifested in many ways during the progress of the campaign, and the Toledo *Commercial* says that gentlemen who are stumping the State are surprised at the enthusiasm created by the slightest reference to his renomination.

The German Democratic General Committee of New York, at a recent meeting resolved to remain independent of parties for the present, but appointed a Committee to confer with the German Republican Central Committee to secure common action in city affairs by all German voters. It is believed that the revolt of the German Democrats is complete and permanent.

The Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic organ of Illinois, commenting upon the failure of Mayor Hall of New York, to create a vacancy in the office of Controller, unkindly says: "But there is one office in which he can create a vacancy—the office of Mayor—and perhaps he could not perform a more substantial service to the people of New York than by doing so at once."

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN STATES.

The Fires in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 6.—The great prairie fire is still raging with unabated fury, although a slight rain yesterday stayed its progress a little. The course of the fire is southeast, and at last accounts it had reached nearly as far south as the Iowa border, and east to Minnesota river, which will stop it, it is to be hoped. The high wind yesterday drove it forward with great speed, and it was burning fiercely in the big woods around Glencoe, Scenes, Monitette and New Ulm. Reports of its ravages are constantly coming in, though evidently exaggerated. The loss is as far as is positively known is confined to houses, barns, fences, hay, wheat and farm stock. Only two lives have been lost. These two were drivers on their way to Fort Garry with cattle, who were stricken by the fire.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, October 6.—At the meeting of the Democratic reformers last evening, the committee adopted a resolution that they would never support a candidate nominated by any one having connection with Tammany Hall. Judge Barnard was thanked for his course to the grand jury and promised assistance in efforts to suppress illegal votes. The reform Democracy are not quite satisfied with the action of the Democratic State Convention. The Republican press and politicians say the convention was a Tammany triumph. The *Herald* and *World* think the ticket by no means a Tammany triumph, and the snubbing which Tammany got is victory for the reformers. The Germans are pleased at the selection of a German representative at the head of the list of candidates.

Private dispatches say that after the leaving of the train from Rochester last evening, having on board the New York delegation, a number of roughs taken from the city committed violent outrages upon passengers, so that many had to lay over at every station to escape the fury of the villains.

Eight persons narrowly escaped death from a kerosene explosion on the pleasure yacht *Jennie Lee*, Monday night, about nine miles off Montauk Point, Long Island Sound. The passengers were O. B. Jerrolds, of Arizona, wife and three children and servant, and two seamen. Jerrolds was passing through the cabin at midnight, and was thrown against the table by the lurching of the yacht. He upset a lamp, which exploded and set the vessel on fire. The youngest child with the nurse, sank with the yacht, but the others were saved.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the subject of petitioning the government for a subsidy for an ocean steamship line between San Francisco and Australia was considered without definite action.

The Chamber is in receipt of complaints from Europe of delays in the transmission of foreign mails to this country.

W. S. Godbe of Salt Lake, who is now in this city, has stated that the present crusade against Mormonism is not instigated by Methodism, and that polygamy will probably die out with the present elderly Mormons. Brigham is losing prestige fast, though there are fears of his being assassinated. The people are held together by fanaticism and on the death of Young, Morm

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1871.

Lottery Gambling.

It is common, says Bacon, to desire the end without endaring the means. Moreant results without patiently laboring for them. The desire to get money or goods without rendering a due equivalent prevails in different degrees over a large portion of mankind. And the hope of obtaining wealth by a sudden stroke of luck and thus coming into the enjoyment of a life of pleasure, ease and competency, without paying the usual equivalent of long and patient labor therefor, is what supports that very common but too respectable form of gambling known as the lottery,—a word which has been exchanged in these times for "gift concert," or other softer terms.

It is well known that the rage on this coast for this species of gaming was started by the mercantile library lottery at San Francisco. The open, bold and successful manner in which this "enterprise" was carried on stimulated others of a like character. Men and women, and even children, became daring bidders for fortune in this demoralizing game. It was not confined to California, though most of the lotteries ahve held there, the tickets were sold in large numbers in all the Pacific States and Territories. Several lotteries are still under way in California, but a more healthy public opinion is beginning to assert itself, and, with the aid of the law, is gradually pulling them down.

One of Johnson's Ramblers is an essay on the lottery, which is written with all the old moralist's force, originality and power. The essay is in the form of a confession, by a person who had wasted a life time in eager pursuit of fortune through the chances of the lottery; it relates how the passion was first awakened; how, in purchasing tickets he hesitated long between even numbers and odd, considered the square and cubic numbers through the lottery, and tried all the possible arts of speculation with a view to ascertain from what tickets he might most reasonably expect riches; and how finally he wrote his numbers on dice and devoted his whole time to throwing them, keeping an exact register, by which he found millions of million that one of his numbers had been turned up five times more than any of the rest, insomuthing like half a million throws. But this experiment proved fallacious; the hopeful ticket on this occasion drew a blank, and though he occasionally drew a small prize his fate was, in the long run, to be a loser, like ninety-nine in a hundred of all who venture to tempt fortune to favor them. Once a ticket next to one of his drew a great prize; his heart leaped at the thought of so near an approach to vast riches and he gave himself up more completely than before to the pursuit of his ruin. Once he bought a large number of tickets and shared them among friends on whose luck he depended, and was filled with anguish when he found that one of these tickets had drawn a rich prize of which he was to have but an one-hundredth part, when he might have had it all. At last his disappointment became insupportable, and he went to a friend who had an ascendant over him, who gave him this [illegible] and he [illegible] sufficiently firm to be trusted in the hands of chance. Whoever finds himself inclined to [illegible] adds, [illegible] to a certainty, should avoid every kind of casual adventure, since his grief must always be proportionate to his hope. You have long wasted that time which, by a proper application [illegible] greatly increased your fortune, in a laborious pursuit which no labor or anxiety, no art or expedient, can secure or promote. Rouse from this lazy dream of fortuitous riches which, if obtained, you could scarcely enjoy, because they could confer no consciousness of desert; return to rational and manly industry, and consider the mere gift of luck as below the care of a wise man.

Republican Policy.

It is daily said by the Philadelphia *Press* that "the development of the resources of the country has never been so great as during the years since the end of the war. It has been at least ten fold greater under the policy of Republican administration than it was during the palmiest days of Democracy. This fact, patent to the most superficial observer, [illegible] for the Republican policy and proves its adaptation to the peculiar circumstances of our country. It is not so much a Republican as an American policy, and this is the secret of its success. On the other side, the policy of the Democracy partakes much of foreign elements and has more or less of reference to the interests of foreign capitalists. [illegible] why the development of our country has always been so slow under the Democratic policy. The election of this policy at the present time would be a most unfortunate movement. It would retard the development of the country most seriously. It would benefit England, but greatly injure [illegible]

The Oregon City *Enterprise* is working itself into a fury of indignation over a difference in the statements of the public debt by [illegible] ter of the Treasury. It seems never to have occurred to that paper that the difference is one of form merely, and arises from the pre- [illegible] as the statements in different ways. The *Enterprise* has it that the whole difference, amounting to about one hundred million dollars, has been stolen by "thieving Radical officials." Not to go into this matter at any length, we would simply inquire if it is probable that men who had "stolen" one hundred million dollars would be likely to publish the evidences of it, which the Oregon City paper claims has found in the Treasury reports? We guess that if the officials at Washington were guilty, they would suppose the accounts as the Tammany thieves did when they committed their astounding robberies.

About 7,500 claims have been indexed by the Southern Claims Commission. The aggregate amount of alleged damages sustained is upwards of $20,000,000. Probably two-thirds of the claims are lumped up for the occasion. Congress must abolish this commission or greatly restrict its powers. It opens a door which, if not closed, will bankrupt the country by reimbursing the rebels for all their losses.

Miss Anthony is making speeches in Yamhill and Washington counties. Her views on the woman movement are always clearly expressed. Their chief error, as we have heretofore pointed out, consists in the attempt to accomplish purely social results by political means. Hence it is that such a multitude of matters are introduced into the discussion concerning woman suffrage which do not belong in it all.

A Family Quarrel.

From the tone of the Chick-and-this Democratic *organs* of Oregon, and indeed of many other States, it would seem to be their settled determination to have a platform of their own sort for the Presidential campaign of next year, or bolt. A. H. Stephens has placed himself at the head of the non-secessing Democracy. His newspaper furnishes editorials which are worked over for the columns of the out-and-out organs of Oregon Democracy; and the sum of them is that those who have committed the party to the heretical platform must abandon their ground or take the consequences. In short, the two wings of the party and the mighty organs thereof are at loggerheads. They agree like oil and vinegar. Not to put too fine a point on it, they are goingat each other in regular Kilkenny cat fashion. Stephens intimates, and Toombs says right out that if this heresy is not abandoned they will vote with "Radicals." Several organs in Oregon more than hint that if the party doesn't go back at once to the old land marks the ancient Bourbons, who comprise an element which does a great deal of voting and never was known to scratch, will stay away from the polls. On the other hand the deparitists say it will never do to stick to the old position, and that the "progressive" Democracy will not submit to be chained down to the corpse of dead issues." Here, then, is the situation: If the new departure be not repudiated, the "bed-rock element" will bolt; if it be repudiated, the "progressive Democracy" will bolt. These are the signs now; but we may depend on it that "Democrats" will all accept whatever their Convention does, and that no matter what kind of a platform is presented, they will all flock to the polls and vote together.

We have shown that the ordinary expenditures of the National Government have just about doubled in the last twelve years, and that they were nearly doubled during the like period preceding the last twelve years. Our Democratic neighbor insists that the increase of expenses since 1859-60 cannot be justified by the increase of population and territory and the legitimate increase of the demands upon the Government. Well, then, if it be "extravagance", on the part of the National Government to *double* its expenses in the space of twelve years, what should we call it when the Democratic Government of Oregon *quintuples* the expenses of the State during the same time? Are our State officials "stealing" most of what is now expended in excess of the expenses of 1852-60?

When the *Herald* says we have had a great war which has given us a great debt, but that "able and honest statesmanship would have avoided the war," we quite agree with it. "Able and honest statesmanship" on the part of Mr. Buchanan's administration would not have permitted the rebellion to hatch its plots right in the National Capital; it would have strangled the rebellion when the monster first lifted its head. Both President Washington and President Jackson had shown how the thing should be done; Mr. Buchanan and his advisers were too much devoted to Jefferson's secession principles to support and enforce the Constitution. There was a sad lack of "able and honest statesmanship."

The Illinois Republican platform eloquently declares that the Republican party, *without qua and wra derivatives*, is equal to the emergencies of existing abuses and the perfection of needed reform, and its mission will not have been ended till they are accomplished.

PICNICS.

Marriage licenses in Maryland bear the State seal, with the State motto—"*Crescite, et multiplicamini*."

Two Nashville editors and a Nashville lawyer are to have a spelling match shortly. A purse of fifteen dollars and a share in the side bets are to fall to the winner. There is considerable enthusiasm.

Though ropes, pistols, razors and poison sometimes disappoint reckless suicides, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* reminds them that in the bright lexicon of non-explosive odd-ollities there is no such word as fail.

A citizen of Montreal has been sentenced to pay six dollars and costs, or go to jail for thirty days, for refusing to tell the census enumerator the ages of his unmarried daughters. The girls advised the old gentleman to go to jail.

"What does he know?" was the inquiry of a business man, who wished to engage a young person as an assistant. "Well," the party inquired of replied hesitatingly, "he is great at euchre." There was no engagement in that instance.

A dorchester man who has been sailing along the Massachusetts coast wonders why Gloucester is spelled the way it is, and if that is right, why shouldn't Lobster be spelled "lobcester?" He thinks of consulting Mr. Webcester's dictionary on the subject.

A Boston speculator, who recently bought a large lot of unimproved land, proceeded to erect a block of six houses on the wrong corner. The blunder was not discovered until the brick had been piled to the third story, when the owner demanded a double price. The houses are coming down.

A Democratic New York.

Dispatches to-day give further particulars regarding the manner in which government is administered by the Democracy in the most Democratic city of the Union. We add these further dispatches, which are dated New York, September 30th, and appear in the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

The publication of the city accounts last evening has added great joy to the excitement and indignation against the Ring, and there is indubitable evidence that Keyser, Ingersoll, Garvey and others have stole more money from the city than from the county, which discovery has thrown the whole community into a fever of wrath against the wholesale robbery of the municipal treasury.

The affidavit in the suit of Wm. F. Havemeyer against James Ingersoll, claims that the defendant has defrauded the city of New York of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and on behalf of the tax payers Havemeyer sues for the recovery of this sum. The affidavit recites that summons has already been served on Ingersoll; that other persons are suspected in these frauds, and that in order to find out who they are Ingersoll must be placed on the stand and his books and papers produced in open Court. It also says the $100,000 will cover the cost of the furniture in the new Court House, for which Ingersoll received $1,000,000; that $100,000 will cover the cost of the cabinet work and carpentering in the same building, for which he received $1,200,000; and that only $100,000 of repairing has been done, for which he received $1,400,000.

German View of the Sunday Law.

A leading organ of the Germans of Cincinnati, in an article explaining the position of Germans in regard to the Sunday law, and why they are agitating in that city for repeal, puts the case thus:

We Germans, whether Protestants, Catholics or unbelieving, have drunk in with our mother's milk different views from the Puritans in regard to observing the Sabbath, and these notions we have brought with us to this continent, with our ennobling music and our soul-stirring song, and we will cherish and stand by them. In our eyes, public concerts of public theatrical performances, by respectable and skillful professional troupes, and the moderate use of beer and wine, in properly kept saloons and summer gardens, are not only innocent Sunday recreations, but we also consider this kind of amusement a promotive of public morals and refining in their tendency. These pleasures we will not allow ourselves to be robbed of by arrogant and intolerant religious sects; in other words we will never in this country permit ourselves to be crowded into the Puritanical straight jackets, much less to be "degermanized."

OREGON.

Large crowds are already on the Fair grounds. Many came as early as Thursday.

The new County Jail at Albany is nearly finished. It will be a "strong box."

The flax-seed crop has been very light the year. Much of it has not been worth cutting.

The *Good Templar*, published at Albany, is a really good, sensible and useful paper. It is far better than most attempts that have been made in its line.

Five citizens of Oregon, including Mr. Robert Shaw, Mrs. Eugene Breyman and Mrs. Henry Richby of Salem, as we learn from the *Statesman*, have inherited twenty thousand dollars each from an uncle who has just died in England.

In the Orphans' Home at Salem there are now eight children. The society needs assistance. An organized effort, with the contribution of trifling sums regularly each month, would aggregate an amount considerable enough to help the society in its good work.

The New York *Sun* says: "Ex-Secretary Seward dined with M. Thiers in Paris on the 31st of last month. A Paris newspaper says that he was received by his host with great cordiality. Mr. Seward spoke only English, while M. Thiers spoke only French, which Mr. Seward does not understand; but this trifling impediment did not prevent the conversation from becoming quite animated. At dessert, Mr. Seward made a speech in English, to which M. Thiers replied in French, both delighting their hearers." That is to say, everybody was greatly delighted with Mr. Seward's speech except M. Thiers, and everybody was greatly delighted with M. Thiers' speech except Mr. Seward.

If you want a Parlor Suite and Marble Table, go to HOLMAN & SAMUELS.

If you want a Bedroom Suite, a No. 1 Spring Mattress and a pure Curled Hair Mattress, Holman & Samuels's is the place to get it—corner First and Salmon streets.

CARD.

At a Regular Meeting of Willamette Engine Co. No. 1, held on the evening of the 5th inst., WM. SAUNDERS was nominated for Assistant Engineer, and A. A. WILLIAMS declared the choice of the Company for Chief Engineer.

oct5dlt J. H. LYON, Secretary.

CARD.

HALL OF COLUMBIAN ENG. CO. No. 2, PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1871.

At a regular meeting of the above named Company, W. C. BRUEN was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department.

By order of the Company.

AL. WIEBER, Secretary.

REMARKABLE CURE OF THE DEPUTY JAILER OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY JAIL.

"The work goes bravely on." Case No. 6,240—Second series.

CITY JAIL, PORTLAND, Oregon, June 7, 1871.

A. M. LOUIS & Co.: I was attacked with a severe case of rheumatism. It was in my thighs, hips, fingers, abdomen and shoulders—inflicted in all the joints of my body. I suffered great pain and anguish. I was attended by a regular physician, but with no effect. I was induced to try your Uric Acid Remedy, and it immediately cured me. I consider it, from my experience, the best remedy for rheumatism known.

ALFRED F. TURNER, Deputy Jailer.

This is to certify that the above statement is correct to my own knowledge. JOHN P. WARD, Jailer.

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

[Late MACK & WELCH.]

Rooms—Corner Ankeny, cor. First and Alder Streets.

The patronage of those desiring superior operations is especially request.

Nitrous Oxide, for the painless extraction of Teeth.

oct5dlw1f

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. William Roberts, at the residence of the bride's father, S. B. Davis, Esq., of Linn, to Miss Sarah F. Miller, daughter of Henry Miller, Esq., of Multnomah.

NEW TO-DAY.

Ordinance No. 1080.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. 475, entitled "An Ordinance concerning Officers and Disorderly Conduct."

The city of Portland does ordain as follows:

Sect. 1. That in each and every section of said Ordinance No. 475 the words "Police Judge" be and stricken for the word "Recorder."

Sec. 2. That in each and every section of said Ordinance the words "Chief of Police" be substituted for the word "Marshal."

Sec. 3. That section 6 of said Ordinance be amended to read as follows:

(Section 6.) That any person who shall falsely assume to be Chief of Police, Captain of Police, Policeman, or other officer of the city, and shall take upon himself to act as such, or who shall wear the adopted uniform of the Police force, unless he is a duly commissioned officer, such person upon a conviction before the Police Court, shall be subjected to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Passed the Common Council September 27, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved September 29, 1871. PHILIP WASSERMAN, Mayor.

oct5dlt

Ordinance No. 1081.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE BOND AND COMpensation and defining the duties of the City Treasurer.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the City Treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the city of Portland in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, payable in United States gold coin, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned that he will faithfully perform his duties as Treasurer and will account for and pay over all moneys that may come into his hands as such Treasurer.

Section 2. The parties who are applied upon the bond of the City Treasurer shall be required to file with the Recorder affidavits to the effect that they are worth beyond and above all debts and liabilities, and exclusive from property exempt from execution, at least the amount of the penal bond.

Section 3. The City Treasurer shall receive for his services an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to settle quarterly with the Chairman, Council of the city of Portland, setting forth the amount of moneys received from taxation or otherwise, and specifying from what sources such moneys were received; and showing the amount paid out from each fund during the quarter and the balance of money or other property remaining in his hands at the close of such quarter; and shall account for such exhibit with a schedule of all warrants paid by him during the quarter, specifying the amount and number of each and the fund out of which such amounts were paid. Such exhibit shall be made on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October of each year.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to cancel every warrant paid by him, by writing across the face of the same the word, "Paid," and the date of payment thereof by writing or by a stamp, and said warrants so cancelled shall accompany each quarterly exhibit.

Section 6. All warrants drawn upon the Treasurer shall be paid in the order of their presentation.

Section 7. The quarterly exhibits of the City Treasurer shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and after being approved by the Common Council a certified copy of the same shall be published in the city newspaper of two consecutive days.

Section 8. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Passed the Common Council September 27, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Sept. 29, 1871. PHILIP WASSERMAN, Mayor.

oct5dlt

D. SAMUELS,

IMPORTER OF

American & Foreign DRY GOODS,

REAL LACES, SILKS, VELVETS, Etc.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF REAL LACES on this coast, at Wholesale and Retail. MANUFACTURER OF THE PIONEER KID GLOVES.

49, 49 & 49 Third street, oct6 12m2p SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMployment for now or old agents or other men. We offer now the best selling book published.

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS IN EUROPE!

By Junius Henri Browne, one of the most brilliant writers of the day. It abounds in graphic descriptions, thrilling adventures and stirring incidents; contains 600 pages and is full of illustrations. If canvassers want to make money they should immediately engage in the sale of this book. For circulars and territory apply to the ROMAN & CO., 417 and 419 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. oct2 2m4w1n.

NEW TO-DAY.

Consignee Notice.

ALL SHIP "DOVENBY"—ALL BILLS AGAINST this vessel must be presented in duplicate at the office of the undersigned on or before the 9th October at noon, or they will not be allowed.

oct2dlt HEWETT, FLOWERDEW & CO.

1872. 1872.

THE FIREMEN'S CHOICE!

BY THE REQUEST OF MANY MEMBERS OF THE PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT,

I am a Candidate for

Assistant Engineer:

A. WENDT,

Of Multnomah Engine Company No. 2.

oct6dlt

WARRANTED—HOME SHUTTLE SEWing Machine combines the advantages of all others—Straight Needle, Under Feed "Lock Stitch," Warranted to give satisfaction. Latest Improved, simple, durable. Complete $45. Every family can afford one. Remember the place.

GEO. W. TRAVER,

General Agent,

112 Front St., Philadelphia Shoe Store,

oct28d1w1f ROYAL A SMITH, Agts., Salem.

Ordinance No. 1,079.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. 934, entitled "An ordinance to impose and regulate Licenses in the City of Portland."

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That subdivision four (4) of section nine (9) of ordinance No. 934, entitled "An Ordinance to impose and regulate licenses in the city of Portland" be so amended as to read as follows:

4. Peddlers shall be classified and rated as follows: When traveling with no more than two animals the first class; when traveling with two animals, the second class; when traveling with one animal, the third class; and when travelling on foot the fourth class. Peddlers of the first class shall pay a license of one hundred dollars per quarter, or twelve dollars a week; the second class shall pay sixty quarterly license or seventy-five dollars per week; and peddlers of the fourth class shall pay two dollars and fifty cents per week; or fifteen dollars a quarter; *provided*, that no license shall be issued to any peddler as a quarterly license for any fractional part of a quarter, and all peddlers' licenses shall date from the day of payment, anything in this ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. Any persons, except persons peddling newspapers, bibles, and religious tracts, and farmers, or persons peddling the product of their own farms, gardens, or milk ranches, who offer to sell at retail or wholesale, goods, wares, merchandize, or other commodities, as traveling from place to place in the city of Portland, shall be regarded as a peddler under this ordinance.

Passed the Common Council September 27, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved September 29, 1871. PHILIP WASSERMAN, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1,082.

AN ORDINANCE DEFINING THE DUTIES AND compensation of the City Attorney.

The city of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The City Attorney shall be of the degree of Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State.

It shall be his duty to attend to, and manage on behalf of the city, all actions, suits, or proceedings in which the city is legally interested, and to attend to the prosecution of all persons charged with the violation of a city ordinance, and generally to do and perform such other duties in relation to the business of the corporation, or concerning any matter in which the city is interested, when required by the Mayor or Common Council, or any city officer, and such other duties in the line of his profession, as are, or may hereafter be required of him, by the Charter or any ordinances of the city. *Provided*, That no opinion of the City Attorney need be in writing, unless required by the Mayor, Common Council, or Chairman of a Committee.

Sec. 2. The City Attorney shall, from and after July 1, 1872, receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and shall be furnished with such blanks and stationery as may be required in the Police Court.

Section 3. No writ of review or appeal shall be taken by the City Attorney in any suit in which judgment shall be rendered against the city, unless upon report of the facts to the Mayor and Council. The Council shall order such writ or appeal to be brought.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the City Attorney to prepare all contracts to which the city may be a party, and deliver them to the City Auditor, and thereupon to notify by mail the respective parties in interest that such contracts are ready for execution.

Section 5. The City Attorney shall file with the City Auditor two copies of each brief submitted by him to the Supreme Court of the State, in cases to which the city is a party.

Section 6. The City Attorney shall report to the Council in writing, when required by the Mayor or Council, a statement of the suits instituted by him and settled before judgment, and of each case which shall be prosecuted to judgment, the names of the defendants, the costs of the defendant or plaintiff, and at the same time shall submit his opinion as to the result of any suit determined against the city in appeal.

Section 7. Ordinance No. 168, entitled "An Ordinance defining the duties and compensation of the City Attorney," and all ordinances amendatory thereto, are hereby repealed.

Passed the Common Council, September 27, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and City Clerk.

Approved October 4, 1871. PHILIP WASSERMAN, Mayor.

oct4dlt

EMERSON, CORVILLE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

OYSTER DEALERS,

Saddle Rock Oyster House!

NO. 410 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated

SAN BRUNO & RACCOON STRAITS

OYSTER BEDS!

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH OUR CHOICE

NEW YORK TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS!

(THE FINEST FLAVORED OYSTERS IN THE WORLD)

IN ANY QUANTITY,

AT THE

LOWEST RATES!

Country Orders Promptly Filled.

oct6 3m4p

ORDGON STATE FAIR!

Oregon and California Railroad!

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLlows during Fair Week:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
PORTLAND, 7 A. M.	SALEM, 10 A. M.
SALEM, 5 P. M.	EUGENE CITY, 6:40 P. M.
EUGENE CITY, 6:30 A. M.	SALEM, 10 A. M.
SALEM, 5 P. M.	PORTLAND, 8 P. M.

J. P. HILDRETH, Asst Sup't. H. THELSEN, Gen'l Sup't.

oct4dl4w

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY!

Established, 1841.

IT IS THE OLDEST AND BY FAR THE MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE SYSTEM ever organized for the accommodation of Banking and Mercantile interests.

R. G. DUN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Office Cor. Stark & First Sts.

(OVER WELLS, FARGO & CO.)

Supplies information as to the antecedents, capital, capacity and character of all parties engaged in trade; also undertakes the COLLECTION OF PAST DUE CLAIMS for which it possesses unequalled facilities. oct6dlf

KAST & RICHARDS,

112 FRONT Street,

BOOTS & SHOES

Eastern and California Manufacture at REDUCED PRICES. oct dlf

Amusements.

THEATER COMIQUE

PROPRIETOR..... N. HOCKQUETEL

OPEN NIGHTLY

WITH AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

EACH EVENING.

ADMISSION..... $ 50

PRIVATE BOXES..... $2 50 and 3 00

oct6dlm

THE SKATING RINK

AT THE

PAVILION on Fourth St., bet. Pine & A,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Skating Every Morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, every Afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, when there will be Music for skating sold, by BRASS BAND, under the Leadership of Professor Yost.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for Morning and Afternoon admission can be purchased by the package at $1 00 per dozen, and for Evening admission at $2 50 per dozen.

USE OF SKATES, 25 Cents.

At these prices the RINK is a cheap and desirable place of resort, and ladies and children are enabled to indulge in this pleasant and healthful exercise. jy12dlf

P. VAN FRIDAGH.

No. 105 First St., (opposite Post Office) Portland,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MILLINERY, FINE DRESS GOODS

AND NOTIONS,

RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE ATTENTION OF the Ladies to his Large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods!

THE LATEST STYLES OF

BONNETS AND HATS:

STRAW, SATIN, PLUSH, FELT, VELVET HATS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, VELVETS,

RIBBONS, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT LACE,

VALENCIENNES, DUCHESS, GUIMPURE LACES,

MALINES, CHANTILLY, ETC., ETC.

Black & Colored Lyons Silk,

IRISH POPLINS, OTTOMAN VELOURS,

Themis and Empress Cloths, Foulards,

All Grades of BLACK ALPACAS,

CASHMERE, POPLARD AND TARLETAN PLAID.

A FULL STOCK OF

BEAUTIFUL MOURNING GOODS!

TABLE LINENS,

IRISH AND COTTON LINENS, TOWELINGS,

and a host of other things too numerous to mention.

Portland, October 3d, 1871. dlm

NEW! NEW!

CALL AT

ACKERMAN'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE

99 First Street,

Bet. Washington and Alder, next to Dr. Chapman's Drug Store.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE ON this Coast, at

ACKERMAN'S DOLLAR STORE!

LATEST STYLES LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

Velvet Hats!

Besides, at our

One Dollar Store

We have now (UP-STAIRS) the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

Fancy Goods & Toys!

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

Wholesale and Retail.

oct6dlf

PERHAPS YOU WANT A

ROOM OR PARLOR SUIT!

OR A HAIR TOP OR

Skeleton Spring Mattress!

OR A BEST CURLED HAIR OR A

Moss, Excelsior Pulu or Straw Mattress!

THEN GO TO

W. A. BUCHANAN'S,

S. W. Corner Ankeny & Taylor Sts.

OR SHOULD YOU STAND IN NEED OF A BUREAU, BEDSTEAD, WASHSTAND, TABLE, or a SET OF CHAIRS,

Call at BUCHANAN'S,

S. W. Corner of First and Taylor Streets.

OR YOU MAY WANT A

PRETTY & COMFORTABLE LOUNGE,

for the Sitting Room, or a WORK BASKET,

then go to

W. A. BUCHANAN'S,

S. W. Corner Taylor and First Streets,

Where everything in his line can be Bought Cheap.

oct6dlf

PROSERPINA.

I CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to the newly erected

GARDEN & GREENHOUSES,

where private families can store their plants over winter, and have the best care. Also, room for

5000 Plants.

The largest assorted stock of

PLANTS,

BOUQUETS,

IMPORTED HOLLAND BULBS,

RUSTIC WORK, etc., etc.

This is also the time to have your GARDENS AND RESIDENCES laid out. Apply to the

Portland City Florist Park, Clay & Market, between 3d & 4th streets.

oct7dlf LOUIS G. PFUNDER, Florist.

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED PROposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Washington county, Oregon, until the first Monday in November next at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the erection and building of a brick Court House for said county, to be completed on or before Nov. 1st, 1872. Plans and specifications for the same can be seen and examined until the 15th of October, 1871, at the office of Burton & Piper, Portland, and after that date at the County Clerk's office in Hillsboro. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be directed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals to Build Court House."

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

oct4dlw3w J. D. MERRIMAN, County Clerk.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamship

AJAX,

FRED DOLLES..... Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1871,

At 7 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For San Juan, Naniamo and Sitka.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamer

GEORGE S. WRIGHT,

T. J. AINSLEY..... Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1871,

At 7 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, & Olympia.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S Steam Propeller

GUSSIE TEIFAIR,

JOHN HAYES..... Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871,

At 7 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

IN THE LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailing from New York

Every Saturday and Alternate Tuesday

Cabin Passage, to Liverpool (gold)..... $75 00

Steerage Passage to Liverpool (currency)..... 30 00

Passage from Liverpool to New York

Cabin (gold)..... $75 00

Steerage (currency)..... 34 00

Round Trip Tickets issued at very low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 16 Broadway, New York.

Or GEO. W. WEIDLER,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

oct6dlf

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL CHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

A. B. RICHARDSON.

At Private Sale,

ENGLISH REFINED IRON and BUNDLE IRON; do SQUARE and EDGE CAST S; HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS, SCREWS, PITT PANS, SHEET IRON &c. &c.

ALSO

Large assortment of CLOCKS and WATCHES.

A. B. RICHARDSON.

Regular and Positive Sale

OF

Groceries,

Furniture,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.

I will sell at my Salesroom,

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7th,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

The East half of Block [illegible] in the City of Portland.

35 chests [illegible] TEA,

50 boxes [illegible] SOAP,

100 boxes [illegible] CANDLES,

ALSO,

150 cases PRESERVED TOMATOES,

100 cases FRESH PEACHES,

200 bxs FAMILY SOAP,

ALSO,

100 bxs PARLOR SOAP,

125 bxs TOILET do

ALSO

50 bbls MACKEREL,

30 kits do

ALSO

Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEER.

OSCAR KILBOURN

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS AUCTIONEER. Will sell at Auction Sales of Real Estate, Groceries, Furniture, &c., &c. solicited.

jy12 Office No. 40 First st.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

S. SHERLOCK & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Of every description.

Hill's Concord Stage and Buggy Harness, &c., &c.

SALESROOMS—No. 61 Front St. and No. 62 First St., Portland.

250 doz. assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand.

J. K. CONGLE & CO.

98 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,

Between Washington and Alder Sts., East Side

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. KRAEMER & CO.,

47 FRONT Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES

EXCLUSIVELY.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, AT THE POSSIBLE Lowest quotations, their Stock of [illegible] manufactured for them and favorably known among dealers, consisting in part of the following:

MEN'S, BOYS' & YOUTH'S BOOTS,

From the finest of French Calf to the heaviest Kip.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Fine Sewed Goods,

Of Glove Kid, French Calf and Fine Goat. Also, Heavy Pegged or Screwed Calf and Buff Balmorals of all sizes.

INFANTS' GOODS

Of Plain and Fancy Colors, from the finest to the common durable sort.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Slippers

Embracing a full selection of the finest Kid, and all various colors, among them the newly patented

EMPRESS CLOTH

WITH SELF-ADJUSTING INSTEP.

We have the exclusive sale of the well-known "O. K. FOOT BOOTS," made by Messrs. Fogg, Houghton & Coolidge, Boston, Mass., and buyers are cautioned to examine Boots and find our Stamp on them, while the article is forced with an inferior article in imitation of ours, showing it so without examination.

While we keep a full line of San Francisco made Goods to meet the demand for

MEN & BOYS' BOOTS,

AND

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BALMORALS,

We Call Particular Attention to such as bear our Stamp and Trade-Mark.

And while in this way the consumer secures a good article, our customers gain for themselves a favorable reputation and an unfailing trade.

Every Merchant buying Boots and Shoes can be supplied by us, and to that end and purpose we invite the Trade. jy12

J. KRAEMER & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE HOUSE IN THIS LINE.

oct6dlf

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Of San Francisco.

Capital . . . $1,000,000

OFFICERS:

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.

GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.

MILO E. ENDEY, Marine Sec'y.

ULAH R. STORY, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

San Francisco:

George H. Howard, Wm. H. Moor, W. H. Porter, Jr., F. D. Atherton, G. B. Johnson, Joseph Galloway, H. F. Teschemacher, H. N. Tilden, W. T. Garratt, Alex. B. Grogan, W. M. Greenwood, Charles R. Story, John Middleton, J. W. Mitchell, A. J. Bryant, A. W. Bowman, S. L. Jones, C. Waterhouse, C. S. Bolles, Joseph P. Hale, A. P. Hotaling, B. S. Harshbarger, Henry L. Dodge, Joseph Pierce, Charles Dayton, George S. Mann, D. Conrad, Cyrus Wilson.

Sacramento Branch:

Charles Crocker, James Carolan, Julius Wetzler, A. Hedington, J. P. Houghton, Theo. Millikeu, Robert Watt, D. W. Earl, Mark Hopkins, Isaac Lehman.

San Jose Branch:

T. Hillard Hoase, A. Pfister, N. Hayes, Josiah Belden, J. S. Carter, E. Ehrhorn, W. S. McMurtry, Jackson Lewis.

Stockton Branch:

H. M. Hewlett, J. D. Peters, Edward Moore, Geo. S. Evans, N. M. Orr, W. F. McNear, A. W. Simpson.

SAN JOSE: GRASS VALLEY:

David Williams, William Watt.

MARYSVILLE: NEVADA

D. E. Knight. L. W. Sigourney.

SAN DIEGO:

A. H. Wilcox.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HAMILTON BOYD,

Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.

oct6dlf

Notice.

TWO HARNESS MAKERS WANTED

Apply to

J. B. CONGLE & CO.

98 First Street, Portland.

oct6dlf

Wanted!

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE WHEREabouts of James H. Marks, who left Portland last September. When last in the city he was

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1871.

CITY.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.—All persons interested in the organization of a Sunday School in the northern part of the city, are requested to meet at the Skating Rink, on next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

Rev. G. P. Weaver will preach in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Taylor street, corner Fifth, in the English language, Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school Concert in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The members are requested to meet in the church this Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. A matter of importance will be considered.

Rev. E Curtis will preach in the First Baptist Church in this city, on Sunday morning and evening. Seats free.

The third sermon of Rev. Mr. Eliot, on "The Responsibility of Woman," will be given to-morrow evening. Subject: Woman's Exceptional Work, and Her Relation to the State.

Owing to the absence of the pastor, Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D., who is attending Synod at Corvallis, there will be no services in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow. Sunday School as usual at 1 o'clock P. M.; prayer meeting at half past 6 o'clock P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.—The Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, yesterday filed supplemental articles of incorporation "empowering the Company to construct their railroad bridge across the Willamette river, within the city of Portland, consistent with the laws of Congress and the ordinances of the City Council on that subject." Also, "authorizing the construction of a branch railroad to the city of Walla Walla, or some other suitable point in Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, from some suitable point on the main line between the Blue Mountains and the Columbia river." We understand it is the intention of the Company to petition Congress at its next session for a grant of land along the proposed line, including the branch to Walla Walla. This branch will not exceed a length of twenty-five or thirty miles, but it will give an outlet to the products of that fine agricultural valley, on the south side of the Columbia river.

NEWSPAPER ON SILK.—The pressman of the OREGONIAN, Mr. Louis F. Chemin, worked off, last evening, several copies of the *Democratic Era*, on fine silk. We will venture to say that no handsomer job of newspaper printing was ever done in this State, or on the coast for that matter. As a pressman, Louis is a success; and as a typographically handsome newspaper, the *Era* worked off by him yesterday, is another. Mr. Bawely, the proprietor, is going to have the copies framed full size, the outside in one frame and the inside in another. They may be seen to-day at Tilfeson's picture store, next door to Ladd & Tilton's bank.

GERMAN AID ASSOCIATION.—The Oregon *Deutsche Zeitung* says at the quarterly meeting of the German Aid Association of Portland, held on Tuesday, the Secretary, Dr. Schumacher, reported the number of members to be ninety six, fifty-six being new members, having joined in the last quarter. Already the Association has done much good. A number of indigent Germans have received assistance. The Association also resolved to build a hospital, for which purpose a committee was appointed with instructions to report at the next meeting. Considering the brief existence of the Association, the above showing is extremely creditable.

BREADSTUFFS ARRIVALS FOR A MONTH.—A carefully kept and approximately correct account of the receipts of wheat and flour at this city, during the month of September, just past, shows the following: Wheat, 80,250 centals, equal to 113,750 bushels; flour, 46,021 quarter sacks, equal to 12,220 barrels. The whole reduced to bushels, equals the handsome figure of 174,900 bushels wheat, or 5,830 bushels for each of the 30 days of September.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—Among the arrivals by the *Ajax* were twenty-five or thirty families who came here with the intention of settling in Oregon and Upper Washington Territory. They come prepared to buy land and to enter upon the business of farming or raising stock, as they may hereafter determine. There were also several persons who have come to Oregon to look at the country, with the design of bringing their families hereafter.

A FINE SPAN OF COLTS.—Mr. David Powell will start to-day for the State Fair ground, driving two year old Pathfinder filly, in double buggy with a four year old filly from the same dam. The two year old is the same that took first premium last year and the year before. She weighs 1,050 pounds and, for an animal of such rapid growth, gives promise of exceedingly fine points. Her mate is hardly so heavy, but the span will be hard to beat.

ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.—The Oregon branch of the Home Mutual Insurance Company organized last evening and elected the following Directors: Portland, P. Wasserman, C. H. Lewis, B. Goldsmith, Lloyd Brooke, D. Macleay; Salem, L. F. Grover; Albany, J. A. Crawford; Dallas, D. M. French; Lewiston, J. Loewenberg.

PASSENGERS PER *AJAX*.—The O. S. N. Company's new steamer *A. Hayward* was sent down to the *Ajax* Thursday evening, and yesterday morning she came back, bringing such passengers as did not come up by the *Troup* the evening before. The *Hayward* was sent down again yesterday to lighten the steamship.

SUIT AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.—We are informed that an individual named Charles Lillum has brought suit against Capt. Wiley of the Police force, for an alleged illegal arrest. Lillum alleges that he was walking quietly up Morrison street when Wiley arrested and detained him over two hours.

GOING TO THE FAIR.—Already we see many of our citizens getting off to the State Fair, and every day this week there have been arrivals from Eastern Oregon, Washington Territory and points down the Columbia. Many of these are taking articles of produce or manufacture for exhibition.

OPINION TO BE PRONOUNCED.—At the opening of the U. S. District Court, on Monday morning, Judge Deady will pronounce an opinion in the case of the United States vs. the *Louisa Simpson*, libel for violation of the revenue laws in importing liquors into the Territory of Alaska.

OYSTERS—PRICES REDUCED.—It will be seen by advertisement in our paper that Mr. M. Keith has materially reduced the price of oysters. Whoso maketh oysters cheap, the same is a benefactor, and we take pleasure in calling attention to the matter.

CORRECTION.—Kate Marks, who advertised yesterday morning for information concerning James H. Marks, and stated that he left Portland last December, now wishes to say that he left last September. But she wants information all the same.

CUSTOM HOUSE SAFE.—The five ton safe formerly used in the United States depository at Oregon City, has been removed to this city for use in the Willamet District Custom House. It was moved into that building yesterday.

CANDIDATE.—Mr. A. Wendt, an old and useful member of Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2, announces himself as a candidate for Assistant Engineer of the Portland Fire Department.

PASSENGERS OVERLAND.—Passed Yreka yesterday, by O. & C. stage, bound for Portland: E. H. Upton, P. C. Harper, W. C. Johnson, Mrs. Barnett, W. Smith, J. W. Johnson.

ELECTION.—At a regular meeting, held October 4th, 1871, of the Willamette Engine Co. No. 1, John Binnen was elected foreman.

TO SAIL.—The steamship *Ajax* will sail at 7 o'clock P. M. next Wednesday, for San Francisco.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE LADIES OF PORTLAND AND VICINITY.—Mrs. Geo. H. Clarke, corner First and Washington streets, having lately returned from San Francisco with a select and choice stock of Millinery Goods, would invite her friends and patrons to her fall opening, commencing Monday, Oct. 9th. Come one and all, and see the best selection of styles to be found in the city. Wanted two good Milliners and Trimmers.

MRS. GEO. H. CLARKE.

LACES.—We invite the attention of the fair sex to the advertisement of D. Samuels, Third street, San Francisco.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PERSONAL, LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[From the Advocate.]

Rev. James H. Wilbur, of Yakima Indian Agency, spent nearly a week in this city, returning home on Wednesday last. Father Wilbur, with characteristic zeal while here, entered into the spirit of the quarterly meeting and protracted meeting in the Taylor street M. E. Church, and labored faithfully for the promotion of the revival.

The special services at the Taylor street M. E. Church in this city have been continued for more than three weeks, day and night, with results calling for gratitude and praise. Up to this time forty eight conversions have been reported, while the spirituality, life and power of Church members have been very greatly increased. Among the converted were three sailor boys from England, who, since their ship has been in port, have been constant attendants at the meeting.

[From the Sentinel.]

Among the passengers arrived on the steamship *Ajax* are two Sisters of Charity of the Holy of Providence, who are destined to reinforce the Sisterhood in the Diocese of Nesqually, quite a number of whom came from Vancouver on Thursday to receive their expected sisters. They came from Montreal, Canada, via the Pacific Railroad, in company of Very Rev. Father Deforme.

Rev. Father Richards, of Cowlitz Prairie, is building a new church at Cathlamet, W. T., which is in his circuit. The church is rapidly nearing completion and will be so far completed within three weeks as to admit of holding Divine service therein. Its dimensions are 40 feet long by 22 feet wide and 16 feet high. Mr. Birnie donated the ground (50x100) upon which it is built.

Last Wednesday morning, October 4th, the impressive and, to some, sad ceremony of the profession of Sister Mary Joseph, in the world, Miss Johanna Young, took place at the beautiful convent chapel of the Sisters of the Holy Names, in this city. Very Rev. J. F. Fierens, V. G., officiated assisted by Rev. J. B. Piette, Chaplain to the Sisters, and Rev. S. Goods, of Salem. Rev. Father Lobas, of St. Louis, was also in the Sanctuary.

EAST PORTLAND.

PERSONAL, LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[From the Democratic Era.]

Mr. W. C. Allen is about to erect a large stone building on J street. When completed it will add greatly to the appearance of the city.

Messrs. Glean & Johnson will soon commence the erection of a large building on J street for the purpose of storing grain, feed and flour for wholesale.

To-morrow (Saturday), at 10 o'clock A. M., A. R. Richardson will sell, at his auction room in Portland, a lot of valuable business and homestead property situated in the city. See advertisement.

The fine bridge structure on L street was this week completed by Messrs. Abbott & Lamb, and accepted by the Street Commissioners. All the work done by these gentlemen is of the most substantial character. We shall allude to this matter in a future number.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles will end at sundown to-day.

The steamer *Gussie Telfair* will sail for Puget Sound ports this evening.

The Belmet Guard's annual target excursion will take place to-day.

Emigrants to Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory continue to pass through the city.

The Chinese merchants are purchasing old iron, horse hair, bones, glass, etc., for shipment to China per *Garibaldi*.

The Multnomah county Teachers' Institute will hold its annual session to-day at the Central School house.

A regular meeting of Baker Post No. 6 G. A. R., will be held for muster in and other important business, this evening.

The Buchanan Brothers have commenced putting the machinery into their new tug-boat, the *Ben Holladay*.

The Tanners of this city are having made at Mr. Roberts' shop, uniforms of unbleached linen.

The *Ajax* was stuck yesterday at the mouth of the Willamet river, but is expected to come up this morning.

KOHN & FISHER have received by the late steamers large invoices of clothing and gents' furnishing, and they now have the largest and best assortment of goods in their line in the city. They sell low, and everybody can buy. Go to Kohn & Fisher's, 91 Front street for bargains.

A. J. O'NEIL & Co., 95 First street, can be found the finest and largest stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in the city. The celebrated Star Shirt, a full supply, and the Guarnee Umbrella, the latest and best article out. Keep off the Oregon mist. A look through J. O'Neil & Co.'s stock will benefit those inventing. They sell at marvelously low figures.

Vichy Waters are curative in Gravel, Stone, Vesical Catarrh, Affections of the Intestinal Tube, Liver, Spleen, Hepatic Colic, Painful Diabetis, Albuminera, Chlorosis, etc., and most soothing and preventive in Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Diabetis, etc. For sale at C. H. Woodard & Co.'s Drug Store, Front Street, Portland.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

REAL ESTATE DEALER.

Office, No. 64 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REAL ESTATE in this CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also,

IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATES and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED and CLAIMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address.

s4dwtf

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy insure cure

DR. E. H. FREELAND,

DENTIST.

LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Office—Over Skidmore's Drug Store, No. 123 First St.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Having had a number of years practice in San Francisco, I feel competent to do First Class Work in all Dental operations. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Nitrous Oxide administered.

REFERENCES—Rev. William Roberts, Judge O. Nd Denny, Dr. Dickson, Messrs. Quimby & Perkins. mr31

ON MARRIAGE.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE, and ruin the happiness of thousands—with plain means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, discussed and delineated. Sent to sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. se14dw3m

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is about fully not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designated, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskilful experimenters, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

DIVINE SERVICES.

DIRECTORY OF DIVINE SERVICES.

Divine services will be held in this city and a East Portland to-morrow as follows:

TRINITY CHURCH.—Corner of Oak and Fifth streets, Rev. Geo. Burton, Minister in charge. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Morning service at 11 o'clock A. M. Evening services at 7:30 P. M. Friday lecture at 1:30 P. M. Singing practice for Sunday School, Saturday at 6 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—Corner of Madison and Fourth streets, Rev. John Rosenberg, pastor, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 3:30 P. M. Sunday school immediately after morning service.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Corner Taylor and Fifth—Rev. A. Myers and Rev. H. Geus, Pastors—at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Services in German on alternate Sabbaths.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner Taylor and Third—Rev. G. Walzer, Pastor—at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Missionary Concert at 2 P. M. on the 1st Sabbath of each month.

EAST PORTLAND M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. Miller, Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Corner Stark and Third—Rev. Father Fierons in charge, assisted by Rev. O. Delahunty—First Mass 8 A. M., High Mass 10:30 A. M., Vespers, 7:30 P. M.

ST. DAVID'S CHAPEL.—East Portland, Rev. James Sellwood, minister in charge, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

HALL ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Corner of Hall and Sixth—preaching at 2 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Corner of Jefferson and Second—Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Pastor—at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner Washington and Third—Rev. Dr. Lindsley, Pastor—residence corner Morrison and Ninth streets.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 12:30. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.—Lecture Thursday evening at 7:30. Gentlemen will be in attendance at the doors to conduct strangers and visitors to seats.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—At the corner of Yamhill and Seventh—T. L. Eliot, pastor. Regular services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12:30. N. B.—The evening service is omitted on the *first* Sunday of every month. The Communion service is at 3½ P. M. on that day. Pastor's residence, Salmon street, between 5th and 6th.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Corner E and 14th—services at 4 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

SYNAGOGUE BETH ISRAEL.—Divine service every Saturday at half past 9 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Isaac Schwab.

CONGREGATIONAL, EAST PORTLAND.—Service at the school house in the McMillan District, at 11 A. M.; Sabbath school at 12:15. Rev. W. R. Joslyn, Minister.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner of Alder and Fourth streets. Preaching on Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath school at half past 12 o'clock, immediately after morning service. Prayer and Conference meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND

Musical Instruments.

GILL & STEEL,

(Successors to HARRIS & HOLMAN,)

82 Front Street,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Blank Books, STATIONERY, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFER for sale, the Largest and most Complete Stock ever Imported to this market, consisting in part of

NEW AND STANDARD MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

All kinds used in the State.

LAW AND MEDICINAL BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS—Every variety of Size & Ruling.

Counting House Stationery.

Initial Stationery—Now Styles.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

Chickering Pianos!

AND

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS!

We also offer very low for a limited time, PIANOS from Manufactories of Guild Church & Co., Steinway Bros., J. Bauer & Co., Mathushek & Co., and a large invoice of the TAYLOR & FARLEY ORGANS.

As all our goods come from Manufacturers and Publishers direct, we can offer the most liberal inducements to purchasers.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS up-stairs. s8dtf

Still Cheaper Goods!

HAVING JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with Large and Varied Stocks of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

BOOTS & SHOES!

I wish to inform the public that I have had rare opportunities to PURCHASE CHEAP AND LARGELY during my stay in San Francisco and will

SELL CHEAPER

Than any House in the State!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

SIGN OF THE

BIG BOOT!

No. 118 Front St.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

s23dtf E. CAHALIN.

PIPIFAX!

JUST ARRIVED

TRY IT!

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

s26d1m

WELL'S FARGO & CO'S

Banking & Exchange

DEPARTMENT,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

WE DRAW SIGHT EXCHANGE Direct on San Francisco, New York, Boston, and all the principal cities in the Atlantic States, and the Dominion of Canada.

We also draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, and will furnish exchange on other prominent cities in Europe, Australia, South America and China.

We also sell TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE on San Francisco, and all other points desired, wherever we have communication by Express.

DEPOSITS received on certificate or open account, subject to Check or Sight, and Accounts kept in Coin or Currency.

COLLECTIONS made through the BANK or by EXPRESS, any where in the United States s23tf

Machinery Oils.

CHINA NUT OIL, CASTOR OIL,

CASTLE GREASE, and NEATS FOOT OIL.

jy26dtf GEO. L. STORY, 45 Front street.

For Sale.

BARGAINS!

For Sale.

GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE, ON FIFTH & SALMON streets, directly north of the Court House. Brick Basement; Hard Finished; Rents for $40 per month. PRICE—$5,500. Half cash; half, one year. For particulars, see DeLASHMUTT & BURCH, s29 tf No. 72 Front Street.

For Sale or Rent.

MY PLACE, SITUATED FOUR MILES SOUTH OF Portland, on the Macadamized Road. A person who wishes to carry on Gardening preferred. As there are valuable improvements on the place, good recommendations will be required. Apply at my office, No. 6 Stark street s20dtf WILLIAM STRONG.

For Sale.

THE POPULAR FIRST CLASS HOUSE, THE "NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL," Main street, Walla Walla, W. T., now doing a good paying business—80 to 125 daily guests. Office of the great North Western, Lewiston and Walla Walla Stage Company kept here. My reason for selling is: I am engaged in other business that requires all my attention. For further particulars and terms enquire of J. D. COOK. ap24dtf

Wants.

Wanted

A RESIDENT AGENT FOR OREGON FOR ONE OF the most prominent New York Life Insurance Companies, whose liberal features render it the easiest in the country to solicit for. Very liberal terms will be afforded to a well qualified person. Address s8dim2p P. O. BOX 758, San Francisco, Cal.

AXEMEN.

200 Choppers and Loggers

WANTED

TO DO CLEARING WORK ON THE NORTHERN Pacific Railroad, between the Cowlitz River and Hogdon's. Also

WELL BROKEN OX TEAMS.

Men apply to C. T. SHERMAN, at Pumphrey's Landing on and after Monday, Sept. 10th.

Applications for Ox Teams, to FRANK HINCKLEY, Resident Engineer, Hidder's Camp, on Cowlitz. Steady work and good wages.

THOS. B. MORRIS, Eng'r Pac. Div.

Kalama, Sept. 4. s6dto10

1851. FALL TRADE. 1871.

S. J. McCORMICK,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Franklin Book Store,

105 Front Street, Portland,

Has just received the first shipment of an entire fresh Stock of

School Books,

Stationery,

Music Books,

Sheet Music,

Newspapers,

Magazines,

Toys and

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

all of which are offered at prices that

Defy Competition!

Having perfected arrangements for the purchase of goods in New York and Boston, I am enabled to buy at low rates and sell at small profits.

au22dtf S. J. McCORMICK.

CHAMPION BOOT!

MADE AT THE

PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY!

Is the Best Boot for the Winter!

Yet produced. Can be had at

HEADQUARTERS!

PROTZMAN, GILLIHAN & CO'S.

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.,

s23 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

Buttrick's Celebrated Patterns.

FOR CUTTING

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE. ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

Send for Circulars. 71 First Street.

s21d1m P. L. TILESTON, Agent.

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE!

Corner Front and Alder Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

EVENING SESSIONS OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on Monday, October 16th. Hours of Study, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

DAY SESSIONS as usual. No Vacations.

For particulars call at the College Office, entrance on Alder Street, or address

DEFRANCE & JAMES,

oc3dtf Portland, Oregon.

BARGAINS!!

LOT 6, IN BLOCK 62, ON THIRD STREET, Between Sheridan and Baker. The side walk is laid to it. This lot can be had for $600—$150 down, balance in two years. Now is the time to get a cheap home on easy terms. For particulars see

o23tf DeLASHMUTT & BURCH.

S. T. 1860—X.

THE GREAT WORLD TONIC!

PLANTATION BITTERS

This Wonderful Vegetable restorative is prepared from pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, known the world over as possessing wonderful tonic properties. As a Tonic and Cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Just the thing for the morning lassitude and depression of spirits caused by late hours and what is called fashionable dissipation.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Of all the appetizers it is the most infallible, and the impulse which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts Dyspepsia to flight.

PLANTATION BITTERS

It is the foremost remedy of the age. The specific of every species of debility, general or local, constitutional or consequent.

PLANTATION BITTERS

A wine glassful taken half an hour before breakfast, dinner or supper, quickens the flow of the gastric juices, and thereby provokes hunger.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"By the use I dispose of three good square meals per day, with a good relish, have no pains and have gained sixteen pounds in eight weeks' sleep well and consider myself a healthy man."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Taken moderately three times a day, will give you strength, health and a cheerful and contented disposition.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will give rest and quiet to those who cannot sleep, from unsatisfactory condition of their affairs.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will restore tone and vigor—just the thing for mothers nursing.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"Well, they cured me of every distressing symptom in ten weeks and you had better follow my example.

PLANTATION BITTERS

If you want pure, rich and electrical blood—blood that gives tone to the system, the "rose tint of health" to the cheek—Try it.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Thousands of families in Ohio and Mississippi valley, and on the border of the southern rivers and swamps, will not be without out.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Which is the cheapest? A dollar bottle of Plantation Bitters, or a physician at two dollars a visit?

PLANTATION BITTERS

"The value of such an antidote cannot be expressed in words."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will restore the vital energy, repair indigestion, and correct the sluggish circulation of the blood.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Is an unequalled invigorating cordial for the aged as well as for the young.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Is unsurpassed for weak and delicate persons, on their requiring agentle stimulant.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"I began taking your Bitters the next day, and am perfectly happy to tell you that they have completely restored my health, strength and cheerfulness."

PLANTATION BITTERS

"I find nothing so good for headache and languor to which my daughters are at times subject. It gives them a splendid appetite, and they eat like pigs."

PLANTATION BITTERS

"By advice of my physician, soon after my baby was born I commenced taking them, and they have done me so much good."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Are sold everywhere.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

AGENTS.

529 and 531 Market st., San Francisco.

je24d6p7pTuSw6m

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.

An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

AGENTS.

520 and 531 Market Street,

San Francisco

KAST & RICHARDS',

PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE,

LATEST STYLES!

Ladies' Side-Lace and Button Gaiters

AT

KAST & RICHARDS',

113 FRONT STREET.

GENTS' BOX-TOED GAITERS AND SCOTCH TIES.

Hawley Dodd & Co.
Portland, Oregon
Offer for sale at the lowest market price
Hardware, Iron, Steel
and Agricultural Implements.

Exclusive Sale for Oregon for

JOHN DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS,

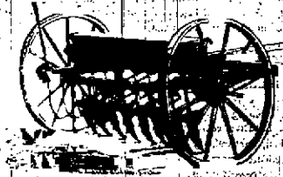
BY FAR THE BEST PLOW IN USE:

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE THE CELEBRATED

Collins' Cast Steel Plows,

For Either Turf or Stubble Land,

SPECIALLY IMPROVED FOR 1871.



HAS THE NEW LEVER

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL,

Manufactured by THOMAS & MAST, at Springfield, Ohio.

And are the Most Successful Drill in Use.

The Lightest Running

THE METCHELL WAGON.

Farm Wagons.

exclusive sale for the Metchell Wagon with patent Hound & Reach (something new) no other wagon has them yet. We sell them the best wagon for the least money. Send for descriptive Circulars.

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE!

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ESTEY ORGAN

What the Press and the Musical Public of Oregon and Washington Think of Them

An instrument superior in volume, sweetness, flexibility and variety to any other now being [illegible]. "Its power is equal to any ordinary Organ twice its size." Certainly a grand instrument. * * To musical minds the [illegible] will recommend itself. G. and Estey's Burdett's are everywhere taking the place of all other Organs, showing conclusively their superiority. The combination is the perfection of the Reed Organ System. [illegible] Journal.

My opinion of the "Burdett Combination" Organ is expressed in a very few words: I have never [illegible] in the whole course of my life.

Director Philharmonic Society and Choir of First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Oregon.

Having examined the "Burdett Combination" Organ thoroughly, I must say I consider it the best instrument of the Reed Organ class that I have seen, and am so well pleased with it, that I have purchased one for the use of Trinity Church, where I am at present Organist. L. W. WALTON.

Having had an opportunity to test the various makes of Organs during my experience in the East and on this coast as a teacher, I am happy to testify to the excellence of the new Burdett Organs, and cheerfully recommend any of my pupils or friends wishing to get the best. [illegible] Director of Choir First Congregational Church, Portland, Oregon.

Subscribe for anything of the Reed Organ class that I have seen. J. D. WINTON, Pastor M. E. Church, South, Portland, Oregon.

After examining the new Burdett Organ, I am fully convinced of its superior excellence, and shall be glad to introduce it into the institution of which I have charge. W. A. FINDLAY, A. M., President of Corvallis College.

The finest instrument in the shape of a Reed Organ I have ever seen. H. K. WARREN, A. M., President of Albany College.

After carefully examining the new Burdett Organ, I can say without hesitation that it is the best Reed Organ in the country, and the only Organ I shall think of using in any institution that I have charge of. T. L. DUGGER, Principal Preparatory Department, Albany College.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the State. Send for Circulars and Price List.

G. L. DoFRANS,

jy19d3m Manager "Gray's Music Store," Portland, Oregon.

BANCROFT & MORSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

104 FIRST STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

MARTIN & SEARS

ARE IN RECEIPT BY EVERY STEAMER AND TRAIN Of large Assortments of

Groceries, Provisions, Grain, Fruits, &c.

OF THE

Greatest Variety and Freshest Kind

Which we are determined to dispose of at the

VERY LOWEST RATES,

And guaranteeing satisfaction in everything.

WE OFFER

TO THE TRADE,

At the lowest ruling rates, the celebrated

Swiss Cheese,

Of which we are in constant receipt.

We can always be found on the old stand of C. M. MARTIN, No. 145 First St., Portland, Oregon. se23dtf

Lost Trunk.

LOST—ON BOARD THE STEAMER VANCOUVER, on Monday, Sept. 25th, a Leather Trunk, fastened with brass nails, marked G. W. BRADY, Portland. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at E. WICKS' SAMPLE ROOMS, oct4 1t Next door to Ostrander Office, Washington St.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC LEAD, PAINTS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, ETC. GEO. L. STORY, 45 Front St. jy25dtf

Received by Last Steamer

MUESSDORFER'S

The following Fall Styles in

HATS and CAPS

GRAND DUKE,

MORTIMER, CAVALIER,

LIVONIA, NOBBY,

AND THE

FUR, CORK-LINING, WATER-PROOF,

NEW SILK HAT, STYLE

AT

MUESSDORFER'S,

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON.

WM. H. WETHERBEE,

HAVING PURCHASED THE RIGHT FOR THE State of Oregon of

KITCHEN'S HOLLOW METAL Boot and Shoe Heel!

To now present to Boot Shop Rights.

Samples may be seen at Prosser, Quimby & Co.'s Boot and Shoe Store. Cheaper to the Manufacturer and more durable to the wearer. Also,

WETSELL'S NEW AND IMPROVED

Newspaper Clamp!

For Sale at all the Book Stores of the city. Portland, Sept. 6, 1871. d1m

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINTS.

GEO. L. STORY, 45 Front street. jy25dtf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

PORTLAND, Friday Evening, Oct 6, 1871.

Gold in New York, 113¼
Currency, bore buying, 87c selling, 88
The steamer Ajax brought to $125,000 in coin
At the Gold sales yesterday in New York $2,000 000 was awarded at 114, which shows less faith in the future for Gold.

The Balance in Treasury at Washington at the close of business on Saturday, Sept 23rd, was

Coin	$99,644,034 97
Currency	8,809,911 16
Certificates	35,233,209 00

Lenders in New York successful in putting up rates accordingly to the 23d of September, the Trust Companies and all large lenders notified dealers of having marked up rates. The general established rate was 7 per cent per annum Last advices from New York gave a comparative easy money market which was expected to rule so for sometime to come The rapid advance from 2@3 Pc. to 7 Pc. will produce a healthier financial and commercial tone of affairs East, and check the mad speculative mania beginning to seize operators and others there

The following vessels constitute the new packet line to ply between here and San Francisco Clarke Knight, Whistler, Live Yankee Alaska Ocean, Webfoot and Alaska Messrs Knapp, Grant & Co are the agents in San Francisco, and in absence of masters Messrs Knapp, Borrell & Co. attend to any business here

The steamer Eliza Anderson leaves San Francisco bound up to-morrow (Saturday)

The telegraph informs us that the steamer Nevada was to leave Auckland for Honolulu Sept 7th Flour ex Wahg Wonga sold in Sydney by auction at £12 12s@£13 lis ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs. Broadstuff market in Australia dull

We glean the following from the San Francisco Herald. The warehouses are stored with Wheat, notwithstanding the high prices ruling Exports and sales lead to the conclusion that the turn of the year will be heavy of Barley, Oats and Beans, causing low prices to rule, particularly for the latter Leather continues in much favor Wool—Fall clip is dull, particularly Buyers Dry Goods, Woolen Goods and Clothing show a decided tendency to advance, owing to the increased tariff

The steamer Ajax was ready to come up, owing to (as we are informed) being unable to pass the Donnelly, which ran aground while under tow down the river. The time has arrived when something must be done by our citizens Other cities having water communications less favorable than ours, at little expense, keep the channels deep by dredging once or twice a year, or as often as required Chicago is a place in point We are informed, that at Victoria there is a large and powerful dredger—the same is for sale—that if put to service on our rivers would give to the water communication with the ocean, for with the rivers dredged, but the channel will not be continually shifting causing vessels to ground, as is the case at present [illegible] would be appropriate to have the same manned and worked.

The following table gives the daily receipts of Wheat and Flour by shippers and receivers for the month of September Half sacks of flour are reduced to quarters in this table

	Wheat. Ctls	Flour qrs.		Wheat Ctls	Flour qrs.
Sept. 1	800	700	Sept 10	961	3,500
" 2	2,082	3,000	" 18	803	1,676
" 5	1,035	972	" 20	2,000	1,324
" 6	600	294	" 21	3,707	1,826
" 7	031	3,703	" 21	3,040	1,626
" 8	2,032	2,726	" 22	2,301	1,526
" 9	151	600	" 23	3,336	1,076
" 9	2,870	700	" 26	3,021	1,876
" 11	1,540	600	" 26	1,013	1,676
" 12	2,448	294	" 27	2,103	4,087
" 13	2,328	294	" 28	3,029	2,500
" 14	1,000	600	" 29	1,500	1,750
" 15	3,383	1,764	" 30	5,970	1,500
Total receipts				59,250	48,921
By chains for the month				250	

Total receipts ... 59,250 48,921

The capacity of Flouring mills on the only two miles (as we are informed) running to full capacity As soon as the other mills commence grinding, regularly the receipts will show largely The receipts of Wheat for the month will average largely over that of September

The ship Kingfisher sails for Liverpool to-day, with 20,000 sacks of wheat—the largest cargo ever taken from this port

The following estimate—Calculated according to the census returns of 1871, the average number to be fed in the British islands during the present year will be 31,825,000 persons, who will be fed about 11,250,000 quarters of wheat, requiring a total consumption of 22,500,000 quarters. Taking the home crop at 24 bushels per acre (of 61 lbs a bushel), and the yield of wheat for the United Kingdom in 1870 at 23 bushels per acre—the gross produce of the United Kingdom will amount to about 11,333,000 quarters. Deducting from this 2,000,000 quarters for seed, we have left about 10,250,000 quarters, leaving a deficiency of near 11,250,000 quarters to be supplied from foreign sources

The annual statement of the September report of the Bureau of Agriculture contains the following

Condition of the Corn, as reported in the August returns was good, except in the South as first named the reports generally favorable to the Eastern and Middle States, still more favorable in the States west and the Mississippi and Missouri, and somewhat less in the States of the Ohio Valley. The States below an average in the order of producing districts are, Kentucky 98 per cent, Ohio, 92, Michigan, 93, Indiana, 97, Illinois, 97, Tennessee, 98, Missouri, 98, Kansas, 115, Nebraska, 110, Iowa, 118, Missouri, 108 Kansas, 115, Minnesota 112

The Wheat crop is not favorable than the returns in August in early summer, except as far as relates to Spring wheat, which is 97 per cent The condition of Wheat at the time of harvesting in this stated Above an average New Hampshire, 104, Massachusetts 107, New York 102 New Jersey, 101, Pennsylvania, 107 Maryland 100, Virginia, 105, Below an average, Maine 95, Delaware, 97 Virginia, 76 North Carolina, 93 South Carolina, 93 Georgia, 82 Alabama, 95 Mississippi 91 Texas, 84 Arkansas, 96 Tennessee, 90 West Virginia 95 Kentucky 98 Missouri, 97, Illinois, 97 Indiana, 97 Ohio, 92 Michigan, 93 Wisconsin, 100 Minnesota, 100 Iowa, 118, Missouri, 108 Kansas, 115, Nebraska 112

The Wheat crop is not favorable than the returns in August in early summer, except as far as relates to Spring wheat, which is 97 per cent The condition of Wheat at the time of harvesting in this stated Above an average New Hampshire, 104, Massachusetts 107, New York 102 New Jersey, 101, Pennsylvania, 107 Maryland 100, Virginia, 105, Below an average, Maine 95, Delaware, 97 Virginia, 76 North Carolina, 93 South Carolina, 93 Georgia, 82 Alabama, 95 Mississippi 91 Texas, 84 Arkansas, 96 Tennessee, 90 West Virginia 95 Kentucky 98 Missouri, 97, Illinois, 97 Indiana, 97 Ohio, 92 Michigan, 93 Wisconsin, 100 Minnesota, 100 Iowa, 118, Missouri, 108 Kansas, 115, Nebraska 112, California, 76 Oregon, 94

The amount grown in the South, Canada and below consumption is about 100,000,000 bushels, leaving for export 200,000,000 bushels. The deficiency to be supplied from other countries, is about 100,000,000 bushels, which will be an increase of [illegible]

Merchandise Report

WHEAT—Contrary to general expectation the steamer Ajax only brought up $125,000 in coin, the majority of which was for one of the large shipping firms, who for weeks past coming to them in the interior to meet previous purchases. Quite a number of cars of [illegible] arrived, but all cash quotations remain unchanged Owing to private advices per

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1871. NO. 183.

SUPPLEMENT.

By their Fruits shall ye know Them.

Here are the credentials of the Democratic and Republican parties, upon which Uncle Sam is to decide who shall be his custodian of the revenues for the next four years. They have each held responsible situations—one in charge of the finances of the Nation, and the other in charge of the finances of its chiefest municipal organization. Summed up, and contrasted together the two exhibits read in this wise:

1st. In two years and one month, by Republican economy, the national debt was diminished $215,765,663 64.

2d. In two years and seven months the public debt of the city and county of New York was, by Democratic extravagance, increased $63,028,427 71.

3d. In two years and one month, by the Republican policy, the annual outlay for interest was reduced $12,052,997,96.

4th. In two years and seven months, by the Democratic policy, the annual outlay for interest in a single city was increased more than $4,400,000.

5th. In putting down the most formidable revolution known to history, continuing nearly five years, in which time more than two millions of men were engaged, the Republican party contracted a public debt scarcely exceeding $65 per capita.

6th. In simply administrating the civil affairs of a single city for the period of two years and seven months, the Democratic party contracted a public debt exceeding $53 per capita.

Unless the right hand of Tammany should forget its cunning, this is the prospect before us if Uncle Sam employs the Democratic party.

Allowing the city and county of New York to contain one million of people, which is considerably more than the actual population, and we have an expenditure of more than $17 per capita, or for each man, woman and child, for two years and a half of civil government, and ordinary work of improvement, more than $58 a year per capita for local or municipal government. Applying this ratio of expenditure to the nation, which would no doubt be realized if the Democracy should be entrusted with power—and estimating the population at $40,000,000, for convenience, and because that is no greater ratio of excess than allowed for New York—and the national expenditures for one year would exceed $3,360,000,000, an amount greater than the present national debt, and greater than the expenditures of this nation during any year of the war, though at times more than a million of men were under arms.

Referring to the bills paid to Tammany pets sent to Court House expenses, Secretary Delano says:

Here was paid a larger sum for repairs, carpets and furniture for county offices, than the present Administration paid, in the same year for mail transportation throughout the United States; nearly three times as much as the entire diplomatic expenses for two years past; as much as the yearly cost of collecting the customs revenue; more than all the miscellaneous expenditures of the Interior Department for either year of the present administration, and more than the entire annual expenses of the Indian Bureau. Here is a larger sum paid in eleven months for plastering than the entire expense of the United States for foreign intercourse, during the present Administration; and more for plumbing and gas-fitting in one year, than the expenses attending all the public buildings in Washington City. There was paid more money to three men for such expenditures, in one year, than was paid for the collection of the entire internal revenue of the country in any year of the present administration; more than double the expenses of the United States courts for two years, and more than all the expenses of the Forty-first Congress.

Choose ye.

Another of Tammany's Operations.

New York city has a Democratic Health Officer, who of course is an attache of the Tammany ring. Facts recently brought to light show that the ring reap nearly one million dollars annually from the shipping of the great metropolis. The manner in which the shipping position of Health Officer is brought up to what Tammany considers a reasonable paying basis, is as follows: The amiable Dr. Carnochan gets up an unity of action and purpose with the stevedores, and by this combination, rates are raised to the most extortionate notch for services. To be sure, the Captains and owners of vessels thus robbed become indignant, and in several instances have refused to submit; but they were promptly made to see the necessity of dividing the profits of their cargoes by their vessels being forced into quarantine by the Doctor, whose orders in that respect, under the existing laws, are supreme and irrevocable, except by himself. In this dilemma, for a consideration, the lighters belonging to the combination can be secured to remove the cargoes. After owners have had their ships quarantined one three are usually willing to pay the demands of Dr. Carnochan, and proceed to their wharves. In case a vessel is quarantined, the passengers are allowed to go ashore on the quarantine tug by paying the Doctor a reasonable price for transportation. Through these perquisites this creature of Tammany is able to save enough to pay his boarding house keeper and washerwoman. These extortions have had the effect of driving millions of dollars of business from New York. The mercantile interests are now united and determined to break up the thieving system. It is resolved that the General Government shall interfere and stop this wholesale Democratic plundering of the commerce of the country.

How to Dwarf a Town.—Horace Greeley presents the following as a sure means of destroying the prosperity of the most promising town. There can be no doubt of its efficacy.

"If you wish to keep a town from thriving don't put up any more buildings than you can conveniently occupy yourselves. If you should accidentally have an empty dwelling and any one should want to rent it, ask him three times the actual value of it. Demand a Shylock price for every spot of ground that God has given you stewardship over. Turn a cold shoulder to every mechanic or business man seeking a home among you. Look at every new comer with a scowl. Run down the work of every new workman. Go abroad for wares, rather than deal with those who seek to do business in your midst. Fail to advertise, or in any other way to support your paper, so people abroad may not know whether any business is going on in your town or not. Wrap yourselves up within yourselves, and cover yourselves with a coat of impervious selfishness. There is no more effectual way to retard the growth of a town than the actions like those enumerated, and there are people in every town who are pursuing the above course every day of their lives, and to whom the above remarks are most respectfully offered for their careful attention.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been straightened by circumstances."

A Victim of Persecution.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

"Boss" Tweed, the Grand Sachem of Tammany, controlling the destinies of the Empire City; the holder of 20 municipal offices; the man with the gorgeous diamond, the $100,000 yacht, the palatial country-seat, and the more palatial stable, with a stud of blooded horses; and, above all, the fortunate possessor of twenty-six millions, who carried the Legislature of New York State in his pocket, puts in a bid for public sympathy as a persecuted individual. With all these, yet he is not happy, and powerfully solicits sympathy. Mr. Tweed is charged with official frauds not to put too fine a point upon it, with stealing the people's money. A few years since he was a poor chair-maker; but by no other trade than that of politics, and by his own unaided exertions in these few years, he has amassed these princely possessions. The independent press has charged that all his estate is but so much evidence that his unaided talent is of the sort that aids lesser men into the penitentiary; has, in short, charged that he is the head of an organized ring that has plundered the public treasury. Not stopping at that, the *Times* and others of these journals have pushed their persecutions to the point of publishing extracts from the accounts kept by this ring, showing the most outrageous stealings. And all this time, like a lamb led to the slaughter, he has uttered no remonstrance. The press, he says with rare pathos, was not to be silenced by answer or denial—decidedly not, he might have added, when the facts were as alleged by the press, and even an attack upon the property interests of the press did not silence it.

And now, through these persecutions of the press, these charges are before the courts, and Mr. Tweed and his fellows can no longer evade answering. The books and vouchers were in their possession; if the extracts published were false, nothing was easier for them than to furnish the correction. It was not furnished the press, but the accounts were suppressed; and, when their production in court was commanded, the watchman, appointed by the Ring, committed a burglary to get the documents and burned them. Is it not plain, therefore, that neither Tweed nor Sweeny, Connolly or Hall can now make exhibit of their official transactions? And yet his and their persecutors insist upon a full showing, and cite the legal maxim about the destruction of evidence being a confession of guilt, and the while poor persecuted Tweed has naught to show but his magnificent hotel, and his railroad stock and real estate, his diamonds, his club rooms and private theater and his horses. Naturally and properly, therefore, for a man in his predicament, he feels to be the victim of persecution most malignant. Naturally and properly, therefore, while he enters no denial in court to one of the charges against him, but diligently pursues a line of technical filibuster defenses, through his Tweed clubs, maintained at his expense to carry elections, he summons a crowd, such as can always be drummed up in New York, to Tweed plaza, and laying his hand upon his heart—taking care not to obscure the gleams of the gorgeous diamond—assures them, with tears in his eyes, that amid scenes of his childhood, surrounded by friends of his youth he has no explanation to make. This is now to be done in Court, and he confidingly commits himself to the care of his friends. If not touching, the spectacle at least is entertaining.

Queen Victoria's Ladies.

With one exception, all Queen Victoria's ladies in waiting are widows. Since her husband's death her Majesty has always selected ladies similarly bereaved. They receive £800 a year, which is a very acceptable addition to the jointure of an Irish peeress. They are always wives or widows of peers.

Young ladies are not considered eligible as "maids of honor," unless they are grand-daughters of a peer, not of lower rank than an earl. They are almost invariably selected from the daughters of the daughters or younger sons of peers, and are in a position which renders their salary of £800 a year an object. The life of a maid of honor, at the Court of Queen Victoria, has been free from all temptation to stoop to folly, as that of the young ladies whom we read of in *De Grammont's Memoirs* was full, and "la belle Jennings" and the other two charming subjects of Lely's pencil, which has been handed down by him to posterity, would have been dreadfully bored by the Windsor of to-day, which never lively for young ladies during the present reign even at the best of times, is now duller than ever. The maids of honor retain their title of "honorable," which they receive on appointment, after they marry, but it is notable that their position is not considered to advance their prospects of making a good match, and in fact, in a worldly point of view, they rarely marry well.

The Queen generally presents a maid of honor with a handsome present in money on her marriage, besides the hundred-guinea shawl which is her majesty's almost invariable gift. Many of them retain their positions long after they have reached middle life, and one lady, now retired, who was removed, turned a deaf ear to repeated intimations that her resignation would be accepted, and was old enough to have been her Majesty's mother. There are always numerous applicants for all the positions about the Court, but at the same time many of those whom the Queen would particularly like to have about her decline; and, indeed, there is little inducement to persons in a high position to undertake such duties.

In former days a close connection existed between court places and politics, and it is a matter of history that the late Sir Robert Peel, at an early period in the present reign, declined to form a government, because the Queen refused to part with certain members of her household, "friends of her youth," whose influence Sir Robert considered would frustrate his own. Now, however, except in the case of the mistress of the robes which is regarded as a high office of state, a Minister very rarely raise objection to the presence of any particular lady, although no doubt if he did so she would be obliged to resign.

In London the ladies in waiting do not actually live at the palace, but are fetched and carried, according as their attendance is required, by a royal carriage placed at their disposal; but the maids of honor live at the palace, both in town and country. The Queen always shows kindly recollection of old servants deserving it, whether of high or low degree.

Bachelors.—The Roman Cæsars frequently imposed taxes on unmarried men, and men of full age were obliged to marry, unless mentally or physically disqualified. The Spartan women, at certain games, laid hold of all the old bachelors they could get their hands on, and inflicted on them every mark of infamy and disgrace, dragging them around their altars and handling them very roughly. In 1695 the English Parliament laid a tax on bachelors over twenty-five years of age of twelve pounds ten shillings for a duke, which was graduated down to one shilling for a common man. Uncle Sam has been very lenient to his unmarried nephews at all times, but he might do a good thing for the heavy war debt by laying a revenue *ad captum* tax on them just now.

Hearth and Home has a picture representing a purchaser of carpets objecting to the price. "High, madam!" exclaimed the salesman; "why, these carpets are sacrificed at three dollars a yard. Tweed & Co. paid no more than a thousand dollars a yard for just such a carpet."

History of Steam.

About 280 years B. C., Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy, which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 450, Authemius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leather tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Blasco D. Garoy tried a steamboat with tolerable success at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water and a movable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garoy.

In 1650, the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was from the famous Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions," A. D. 1663.

In 1710, Newcomen made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718, patents were granted to Savery for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1774, James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1776, Jonathan Hulls set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1778, Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781, Marquis Jouffroy constructed one in Saone.

In 1785, two Americans published a work on it.

In 1770, William Tymington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde canal.

In 1802, the experiment was repeated.

In 1762, Ramsey propelled a boat by steam to New York.

In 1788, John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1793, Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793, Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic was the *Savannah*, in the month of June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.

Mr. Greeley in Indiana.

He meets with a cordial reception—a very clever joke.

Horace Greeley, LL. D., has been making a tour of the West and Northwest. He arrived at Lafayette, Indiana, and met with a most cordial reception. A fair was being held, and the city in expectancy of his arrival, was crowded with people. He was escorted to the fair grounds, and there delivered an address, strictly conforming himself to subjects of agricultural interest. In the afternoon he attended a grand banquet given by the Hon. James Howe, at his residence, and in the evening a reception was given at the house of Colonel Williams, the entire city turning out to greet the distinguished guest. A correspondent tells a decidedly good joke in connection with the visit of Mr. Greeley. While looking at the various agricultural implements on exhibition at the fair, he was introduced to Mr. W. S. Lingle, editor of the Lafayette *Courier*. Bowing politely, Mr. Lingle said he was exhibiting on the grounds a new corn sheller, an invention of his own, and he asked Mr. Greeley to go with him to inspect. Mr. Greeley willingly assented, and the two started off. Mr. Lingle led the way to the pig sties and showed Mr. Greeley the meanest looking hog in all Indiana. His nose was two feet long, and its back as sharp as a carving knife. Its legs were like those of a crane, and its tail couldn't have been curled with the tongs of a belle. Mr. Lingle pointed to this wonderful quadruped with infinite pride and said: "There, sir, is my patent corn-sheller. What do you think of it?" Mr Greeley looked at Mr. Lingle, and then at the wonderful hog. Presently a broad smile beamed on his face, and he turned away without uttering a word, feeling, doubtless, completely "sold."

The Strasbourg Clock.—The famous clock in the cathedral of Strasbourg is thus described:

"For ingenuity and complication, all ancient clocks must hide their dials in the presence of that of the Strasbourg Cathedral. Before this clock stands a globe on the ground, showing the motions of the heavens, stars and planets. The heavens are carried about by the first mover in twenty-four hours. Saturn, by its proper motion, is carried about in thirty years; Jupiter in twelve; Mars in two; the Sun, Mercury, and Venus in one year, and the Moon in one month. In the clock itself are two tables on the right and left hand, showing the eclipses of the sun and moon from the year 1573 to 1624. The third table in the middle is divided into two parts. In the first part the statues of Apollo and Diana shows the course of the year and the day thereof, being carried about one year. The second part shows the year of our Lord and the equinoctial days, the hour of each day, and the minutes of each hour, Easter day, and all the other feasts and the dominical letter, and the third part has the geographical description of all Germany, and particularly of Strasbourg, and the names of the inventor and the workmen. In the middle frame of the clock is an astrolabe showing the sign in which each planet is every day; and there are statues of the seven planets on a circular plate of iron; so that every day the planet that rules the day comes forth, the rest being hid within the frames till they come out, of course, at their day, as the sun upon Sunday, and so for all the week. There is a terrestrial globe which shows the quarter, the half hour and the minutes. There is a figure of a human skull and statues of two boys, whereof one turns the hour-glass when the hour hath struck, and the other puts forth the rod in his hand at each stroke of the clock. Moreover, there are statues of Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and many observations of the moon. In the upper part of the clock are four old men's statues, which strike the quarters for the hour. The statue of Death comes out at each quarter to strike, but is driven back by the statute of Christ with a spear in his hand, for three quarters; but in the fourth quarter Death strikes the hour with the bone in his hand, and then the chimes sound. On the top of the clock is the image of a cock, which twice in a day crows aloud and claps his wings. Besides, this clock is decked with many rare pictures, and, being on the inside of the church, carries another frame to the outside of the walls, whereon the hours of the sun, the courses of the moon, the length of the day and such other things, are set out with much art. But perhaps the most striking part of the history of this famous Strasbourg clock was, that it was made, or, at all events, perfected by a blind man. The artisan who contrived it lost his sight and was superseded; but since nobody else would carry out his ideas, and he refused to communicate them, he was reinstated in his work, and actually carried out the affair, in all its intricate delicacy, to the end."

As if the record of the Tammany Democracy of New York city was not bad enough, they must needs hold a meeting to "endorse" that bundle of infamy, Boss Tweed. Twenty thousand men were present at that meeting! This, when Tweed, to say the least, is suspected of the gravest crimes, and crimes, too, against these very men who yelled themselves hoarse in applauding him, was not only an outrage against the commonest decency, but the severest commentary possible on the condition to which the Democracy of that city have fallen.

Bakeries in Pompeii.

Bakeries were not lacking in Pompeii. The most complete one was in the street of Herculaneum, where it fills a whole house, the inner court of which is occupied with four mills. Nothing could be more crude and elementary than these mills. Imagine two huge blocks of stone representing two cones, of which the upper one is overset upon the other, giving every mill the appearance of an hour-glass. The lower stone remained motionless, and the other revolved by means of an apparatus kept in motion by a man or a donkey. The grain was crushed between the two stones in the old patriarchal style. The poor ass condemned to do this work must have been a very patient animal; but what shall we say of the slaves often chilled in to fill his place? For those poor wretches it was usually a punishment, as their eyes were put out and then they were sent to the mill. This was the menace held over their heads when they misbehaved. For others it was a very simple piece of service which more than one man of mind performed—Plautus, they say, and Terence. To some, again, it was at a later period a method of paying for their vices; when the millers lacked hands they established bathing houses around their mills, and the passers-by who were caught in the trap had to work the machinery.

Let us hasten to add that the work of the mill which we visited was not performed by a Christian, as they would say at Naples, but by a mule, whose bones were found in a neighboring room, most like a stable, the racks and troughs of which were elevated about two and a half feet above the floor. In a closet near-by the watering trough is still visible.

Mills driven by the wind were unknown to the ancients, and water mills did not exist in Pompeii, owing to the lack of running water. Hence these mills put in motion by manual labor—the old system employed away back in the days of Homer. On the other hand, the institution of complete baking as a trade, with all its dependent processes, did not date so far back. The primitive Romans made their bread in their own houses. Rome was already nearly five hundred years old when the first millers established stationary mills, to which the proprietors sent their grain, as they still do in the Neapolitan provinces; in return, they got loaves of bread—that is to say, their material ground, kneaded and baked. The Pompeiian establishment that we visited was one of those complete bakeries.

We could still recognize the troughs that had served for the manipulation of the bread, and the oven, the arch of which is intact, with the cavity that retained the ashes, the vase for water to besprinkle the crust and make it shiny, and, finally, the triple-flued pipe that carried off the smoke—an excellent system revealed by the Pompeian excavations, and successfully imitated since then. The bake oven opened upon two small rooms by two apertures. The loaves went in at one of these in dough, and came out at the other baked. The whole thing is in such a perfect state of preservation that one might be tempted to employ these old bricks, that have not been used for eighteen centuries, for the same purpose. The very loaves have survived. In the bakery of which I speak, several were found with the stamps upon them *siligo grani* (wheat flour,) or *eucris* (of bean flour)—a wise precaution against the bad faith of the dealers. Still more recently, in the latest excavations, Signor Fiorelli came across an oven so hermetically sealed that there was not a particle of ashes in it, and there were eight-one loaves, a little sad, to be sure, but whole, hard and black, found in the order in which they were placed on the 23d of November, 79. Enchanted with this windfall, Fiorelli himself climbed into the oven and took out the precious relics with his own hands. Most of the loaves weigh about a pound; the heaviest twelve hundred and four grains. They are round, depressed in the centre, raised on the edges, and divided into eight lobes. Loaves are still made in Sicily exactly like them. Professor de Luca weighed and analyzed them minutely, and gave the result in a letter addressed to the French Academy of Sciences.

The East African Slave Trade.—The London *Times* says:

"The Select Committee on the East African slave trade, state in their report that they are strongly of opinion that all legitimate means should be used to put an end altogether to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. They believe that any attempt to supply slaves for domestic use in Zanzibar will always be a pretext and a cloak for a foreign trade, and they recommend that it should be notified to the Sultan of Zanzibar that, the existing treaty of provisions having been systematically evaded, her Majesty's Government will, unless further securities can be obtained for the entire prohibition of the foreign slave trade, feel itself compelled to abrogate the treaty and take such further legitimate measures as it may find necessary to put an end to all slave trade whatever, whether foreign or coasting. The committee think that an increase in the consular establishment is necessary, and that there should also for a time be an increase in the strength of the naval squadron, which ought, if possible, to be provided with sufficient and trustworthy interpreters. If the Sultan will enter into a new treaty, the committee recommend the formation at Zanzibar of a depot for liberated adult slaves; but if the Sultan opposes this step, the committee suggest that a depot should be established at the Seychelles Islands. The committee recommend that the services of the present acting political agent at Zanzibar should be retained, and that no technical rules of the service should be allowed to interfere with his appointment as political agent. They also suggest that the co-operation of the Governments of Germany, France, America, and Portugal in the suppression of the slave trade should be invited, and that negotiations should be entered into with the Persian Government to secure, if possible, for her Majesty's officers greater facilities for searching vessels suspected of carrying slaves."

What Women Eat.—It is popular belief that women eat nothing. It is of course conceded that they sustain life by the consumption of some article of nourishment; but eating, in the whole acceptance of the word, is supposed to be foreign to female nature. This fallacy is founded and sustained by women themselves, who, during the affected period of their lives, cultivate small appetites as being of semi-angelic construction. When this pernicious nonsense is conscientiously carried out, the results upon the would-be angels are squalor, red noses, certain loss of vigor, general limpidness, and some other unpleasant consequences. But, as a rule, the smallest appetites at the fashionable tables are exhibited by those shrewd girls whose natural and healthy wants have been thoroughly appeased by secret stuffing. Need we refer our readers to the historical poem concerning Violante in the pantry, gnawing of a mutton bone, reminding them how she gnawed it, how she clawed it, when she found herself all alone?

All this is a direct deceit, however, practised upon unsophisticated old bachelors, who, when they have made the dainty creatures theirs, find out by the butcher's book, an ocular proof, what sturdy trencher-women they have married. Watch a healthy girl at supper, during the intervals of dancing; she consumes by installments four times as much as her partner, and seems, and is, none the worse for it. Our experience tells us that women eat, in proportion to their weight, as much as men, and are no more fairies in this respect than in the matter of weight.—*Appletons' Journal.*

An Island on Fire.

The sources of volcanic eruptions in Hawaii are two. First, the crater of Ki-lau-e-a, situated upon the eastern slope of this mountain, and about midway between its summit and the sea. It is a vast pit, nine miles in circumference, sunk in the flank of the mountain, and varying in depth, in different years, from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet, according as the sea of molten lava beneath its floor is at high tide or at ebb. For years this floor will be slowly raised by the accumulating lavas below; and when their lateral pressure becomes at last too great to be resisted, the molten torrent, rending its way with irresistible force through rock and earth, and shaking the whole island with the throes of its progress, finally breaks to the surface, five, ten, or twenty miles from the crater. The river of fire leaps from the ground, a mighty fountain that sometimes plays a thousand feet high, with a jet that is several hundred feet in diameter, and pours down the flank of the mountain toward the sea. This it often reaches, enlarging the area of the island by pushing out new capes and promontories of lava into the water. The lava thus ejected may remain, in many places, warm and smoking for months after the eruption has ceased, yet I have seen spots where the natives, pulverizing the cooled lava, and mixing with it a few dead leaves before planting in it, had obtained good crops of sweet potatoes from where a year before was a torrent of liquid fire. Nature thus renews the soil,—furnishing a bran new article at each eruption, white-hot from her chemical laboratories in the center of the earth.

With each eruption "the bottom is knocked out," so to speak, of the great crater of Kilau-e-a. The flood of molten lava upon which it rests is rapidly drained away, and the vast floor of indurated lavas, an area of six square miles at the bottom of the pit, goes crashing still farther downward, three, four, five hundred feet toward the central fires; as when the water,—to compare great things with small, is let off from a frozen mill-pond, and the ice settles down upon the bottom. The mountain wall is probably not entirely solid and compact, as the lavas are extremely fluid, and in running off honeycomb its structure, leaving numerous caverns behind them, through which subsequent eruptions force their way. Yet the pressure required for the lava to rend the mountain wall is estimated at not less than five hundred pounds to the square inch, or a million pounds for a stream two feet deep and seven feet broad. When the breadth of the lava stream is measured by miles instead of feet, force enough is exerted to shake the island to its very foundations.

The grand eruptions of Ki-lau-e-a occur, with some approach to regularity, at intervals of about eight years. But the volcano does not, like Vesuvius, Etna, or Stromboli, confine its activity to special occasions. The fire rages continually in the southern end of the great crater, where a lake of melted lava tosses its red surges and pours forth its sulphurous vapors without ceasing. The lake, the "Hale Mau-mau," or "House of Everlasting Fire" of the old heathen mythology, may be safely approached by the traveler at almost any time. It is represented in the first engraving, as it appears when very active.

The appearance of this lake varies greatly, however at digerent times. Sometimes the lava is so far sunken below its bank that the traveler cannot reach it, and comes away quite disappointed with what he has seen. Again, in times of great activity, the fiery sea may overflow upon the bottom of the crater, or force itself up through numerous cracks and chasms in the floor of indurated lavas. I was once in the bottom of Ki-lau-e-a when the lava, boiling up from below, overflowed its banks in a manner so uniform and measured as to congeal around the edges of the great lake, and build for itself a barrier around the fearful caldron of fire. The lava, thus walled in, gradually rose many feet above the level where I with others stood, at first quite unconscious of the terrific process that was going on so near us. The fiery waves, lapping over the margin, congealed where they fell, and thus builded up, little by little, their inclosing wall. The surface of this sea of fire was elevated about thirty feet above the level of the bottom of the crater; it was a boiling mass of fluid lavas, half a mile in diameter, that surged and thundered and sent down a threatening roar. Splashes of liquid fire, hurled over the margin of its confining barrier, fell among our company. Warned by this danger, we withdrew to a short distance, and awaited the breaking forth of the imprisoned fire. We had hardly gained our new point of observation before the lava wall gave way in two places with a thundering crash and roar, and from each of the rents thus made a torrent of liquid fire poured over a cliff fifty feet high, into the rough channel of a former flow. Roaring, glowing, smoking, and wreathed in bluish flames, it ground along the lava channel with a peculiar dull thunder, that was caused by the ponderous weight of the molten mass. It lapped up huge rocks and bore them away upon its surface, as I could see them oscillate sluggishly upon the red river, and finally melt and sink into it like so much wax. The power and splendor of this sudden display, the fierce sweep of the mighty torrent, the strange process that had heaped up the flood of lava to disgorge it with such resistless power, all made a spectacle never to be forgotten by any of the party who witnessed it.—*Dr. T. M. Coan, in Scribner's for October.*

A County Submerged.

A dispatch from Savannah, Georgia, dated September 19th, gives the following, which reads very much like a grand hoax.

A most wonderful story is told here of a startling phenomenon in Florida. A large portion of Orange county is changed to a lake; trees, houses and people engulfed. There were many witnesses of the phenomenon, who say the first thing that attracted their attention was trees moving, first a giratory motion of the trees, some sinking out of sight, their tops revolving more and more rapidly as they sank and disappeared, the others following, and as they fell revolving and describing circles against the sky; then the whole earth, as far as the eye could reach, sinking, and its place being supplied by waters. Everything seething and boiling, the noise of a cataract, and every sign coming to the surface. The bodies of mighty pines and oaks are represented in the description as entirely submerged. It is now one vast lake. The town of Oaklands was swallowed up in one of the chain of lakes from Apoke to Lake Conway, which are now united and form an immense inland sea. The people are fleeing from the scene of the disaster.

"I believe sir," said an angry visitor to a bland editor the other day, "I believe you conduct the—*Journal*." The reply was a nod of assent. I am Mr. Moore, banker in—(naming a neighboring town,) and you had the audacity to state in your last issue that I committed suicide in a fit of insanity." The editor was puzzled, but undismayed. "We had a paragraph from our local reporter in your town, and have always found him reliable and accurate." The banker became more angry. "Well sir, you see that I am alive. Of course, you will publish a contradiction and apology in your next number?" "I am afraid, my dear sir, this would violate our invariable rule—which is, never to admit that we have made a misstatement. But as you appear to be annoyed by the paragraph, I am willing to state in to-morrow's paper that the rope broke, and that you are unfortunately alive. More than this cannot be done—our rule is never to retract."

Shepherd's and Their Flocks.

A mischief-breeding mistake is made when pastors' and people fail to establish and maintain between each other a business relation just as independent of the spiritual as it is possible to make it. The physician may be, and in multitudes of instances is, the dearest family friend; but he lives by his profession, and his services have a recognized money value which he expects to receive without a question. He would prefer, perhaps, to render his services without reward, especially to those whom he loves; but he has mouths to feed and provision to make for rainy days, and for the days of helplessness that come at last to all. So, though love and sympathy, and self-denial for love and sympathy's sake, may have actuated him in all his daily round of duty, he goes home at night, takes down his blotter, and enters his charges as formally as if he had been selling farm produce or tin ware.

There is a feeling in many parishes that it is a gift by whatsoever any pastor may be profited by them,—that a pastor earns nothing, and that in all things he is the beneficiary of the parish. To make the matter a thousand times worse, there are pastors and a few who take the position to which the parishes assign them, and assist in perpetuating the mistake. They are men whose hands are always open to receive whatever comes; who delight in donation parties, and who grasp right and left, with insatiable greed, at gifts. They become so mean spirited that they do not like to pay for anything, and do not think it right that they should be called upon to pay for anything. They are sponges upon their people and the community. Wherever they happen to be, they "lie down" on the brethren. There is nothing of value that they are not glad to receive, and there is nobody they are not glad to be indebted to for favors. Sometimes they are extravagant, and have a graceless way of getting into debt, out of which they are helped yearly, and out of which they expect to be helped yearly. The abject meanness into which a pastor can sink, and the correspondingand consequent powerlessness into which he can descend, and too frequent illustration among the American ministry. It is shocking and sickening that there are some men who seem formed by their parishes to live in this way, and it is still more disgusting to find men who seem tolerably comfortable and contented while living in this way. If a man is fit to preach, he is worth wages. If he is worth wages they should be paid with all the business regularity that is demanded and enforced in business life. There is no man in the community who works harder for the money he receives than the faithful minister. There is no man in whose work the community is interested—to whom regular wages, that shall not cost him a thought, are so important. Of what possible use in a pulpit can any man be whose weeks are frittered away in mean cares and dirty economies? Every month, or every quarter-day, every pastor should be sure that there will be placed in his hands, as his just wages, money enough to pay all his expenses. Then, without a sense of special obligation to anybody, he can preach the truth with freedom, and prepare for his public ministrations without distraction. Nothing more cruel to a pastor, or more disastrous to his work, can be done than to force upon him a feeling of dependence upon the charities of his flock. The office of such a man does not rise in dignity above that of a court fool. He is the creature of the popular whim, and a preacher without influence to those who do not respect him or his office sufficiently to pay him the wages due to a man who devotes his life to them. Manliness cannot live in such a man, except it be in torture—a torture endured simply because there are others who depend upon the charities doled out to him.

Good, manly pastors and preachers do not want gifts; they want wages. It is not a kindness to eke out insufficient salaries by donation parties and by benefactions from the richer members of the flock. It is not a morit, as they seem to regard it, for parishes or individuals to do this. It is an acknowledgment of indebtedness which they are too mean to pay in a business way. The pastor needs it and they owe it, but they take to themselves the credit of public benefactors, and place him in an awkward and false position. The influence of this state of things upon the world, that lies outside the sphere of Christian belief and activity is bad beyond calculation. We have had enough of the patronage of Christianity by a half-scoffing, half tolerating world. If Christians do not sufficiently recognize the legitimacy of the pastor's calling to render him fully his just wages, and assist him to maintain his manly independence before the world, they must not blame the world for looking upon him with a contempt that forbids approach and precludes influence. The world will be quite ready to take the pastor at the valuation of his friends, and the religion he teaches at the price its professors are willing to pay, in a business way, for its ministry.—*Dr. F. G. Holland, in Scribner's for October.*

Turn Words.—Never be ashamed of over having loved any one. If perchance you have hated, then blush for it, but not for love. It does not matter all whether the person on whom your affections fixed themselves reciprocated the sentiment. Where there is no shame in loving, in itself the fact of having given love without reward can bring none with it. You have only bestowed a gift more priceless than any jewel can be, upon one who did not thank you.

Since there is sorrow in one's self in it, it is best to struggle with the heart, and keep it until it is asked for; but if it goes forth, despite all effort, there is no need to feel like a guilty thing, and long to hide from your very self. Providence gave you that great love, and I believe that somehow it will mingle with the life it hovers over, and shed a perfume and lend a sweetness to it, though it has never been spoken.

Many a woman's life has shrivelled away under the weight of "disappointed love!" merely because her shame in it was so great. The false sentiment that teaches her to scorn a natural feeling has worn her beauty away, and robbed her of all hope in the presence of the future. If think it would be better if even a woman dared to say! "I loved him, but he did not love me," with the same sweet sadness with which, when years have glided, she can utter the words, "I loved him, and he died."

The Column Vendome.—It will excite no less surprise than gratification with those who have mourned over the devastations of Paris to know that after all the column of the Place Vendome suffered but little injury in its overthrow by the Commune. M. Charles Garnier, the architect of the new Opera House, estimates the cost of its restoration exactly as it stood at not more than 250,000 francs, or $52,000. It seems that ten only of the two hundred and seventy-four bronze plates that made up the exterior of the column have been injured, and those require but slight repairs. A few bars of the balustrade, and some pieces of the capitol have disappeared and cannot be readily replaced. M. Garnier warmly advises that the statue of Napoleon be re-erected on the top of the column, otherwise the whole monument is an historical and architectural absurdity. It is to be hoped that it will be the first and not the third Napoleon, the little corporal in the overcoat and cocked hat, that was taken down and removed to Neuilly in 1863, and not the Brummagem Bonnparte, the Roman snob, with an image of Victory in his hand, which subsequently surmounted it. If the late Emperor is to be set up on the column again with Victory in his hand, she should be represented as a sitting statue in a Sedan chair.

What is a "Syndicate?"—The word "syndicate," recently introduced to the American public, has been the cause of some etymological discussion. The word, although new here, is a common one in England. For many years it has been in use in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where it is almost synonymous with the word senate. The senate is composed almost exclusively of graduates who have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or degrees of an equal or higher grade. Their function is to decide upon the proper course to be taken in any matter involving the interests of the entire body, such as the university tests question, the payment of moneys from the university chest, the creation of a new professorship, the election of a chancellor, or the framing of new rules. In matters affecting a certain class only of university men, or in matters with which the senate, as a whole, is not sufficiently acquainted to give an opinion, a special committee is selected to consider the question, and to this committee the name of syndicate is given.

The syndicate, then, in its original signification, is simply a special committee, but as the members comprising such committees have almost invariably been clergymen, the word has generally been received as indicating a theological synod, although there are no valid reasons for so limited an interpretation.

As an example of this, the bishops appointed to revise the translation of the Greek Testament are constantly spoken of as a syndicate, although the word does not express the true nature of their work. It is also a curious fact, and one that affords some justification for the use of the word in a theological sense, that, in many of the school books now used in the English schools and universities, the word syndicate is applied to the various councils which have been held by the dignitaries of the church.

At all events, the word is no hybrid. The derivation is wholly from the Greek, the component parts being *sun* and *dikē*, or *dikastes*. This alone conclusively proves that the word can properly only be applied to a body of men having judical functions.

A Dutch Laundry.—At the top of the house, both in town and country, is invariably to be found a spacious laundry, extending, in fact, over the whole house. In this the linen is stored in presses, and the clothing of the past season, winter or summer, all duly turned inside out, hangs on pegs all about. Here, twice in the year, Mesrouw holds her grand saturnalia. Without doubt, the most important item in a Dutch girl's dowry is linen. The quantity she thinks necessary for her own person and for household purposes is enormous. But then it should be known that the "washes" (there are, of course,) but twice a year. Cuffs, collars and muslins, she says, must be washed often; but all other things are flung, for a time, into huge buck-baskets big enough for a half dozen Falstaffs to hide in. Indeed, these are astounding baskets, and, when full, will weigh four or five hundred weight. Every house has a block or pulley firmly fixed to the ornamented coping of the roof, which, indeed, is purposely constructed to carry this useful machine, and forms a noticeable feature in the architecture of all the Dutch houses; and by means of the block, these huge baskets are readily lifted to and from the laundry, and furniture or heavy articles of any kind to the other stories through the windows. A visitor for the first time may see with amused bewilderment that particularly lumbering trunk of his wife's which had been the despair of railway porters throughout his journey, whipped up by invisible hands to a height of sixty or seventy feet in no time, and disappear through a bed room window. The clothes are simply rough washed in the country, and, when sent back, all females in the house set to work for a good fortnight to mangle and iron, starch and crimp; and you may be sure that every bit of clothing a Dutch young lady of the middle classes is wearing has thus been got up by her own fair hands. The original outlay in linen is no doubt large, but the cheap mode of washing pays good interest for the money.

How to Make Machine.—Keep your eye on your neighbors. Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care they might have disgraced themselves a long time ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—be suspicious of him; perhaps he contemplates stealing some of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he has got into his head.

If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else what you see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself or any one else particularly. To keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing. Though it was said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on earth. It

Story of John Jobson and His Rat.

BY S. C. LOWELL.

John Jobson lived in a fine new house,
That cost him ten thousand dollars and more—
The pride of his heart, for the plan was his own,
From the grand French roof to the basement floor.

John Jobson was known as a cruel man,
Who never pitied a living thing;
The dog sneaked off as he came in sight,
And the frightened canary ceased to sing.

* * * * * * *

One day, his temper was surely riled;
Over sacks fresh gnawed and bins laid waste,
A hoary old rat fell into the snare
Which under some toasted cheese was placed.

"Ha! now I have got you, old villain," he cried,
"No doubt you're the leader of all the clan;
I'll teach you not to gnaw through dinner forget-me-nots!
Here, Josephine, bring me the kerosene can!"

Then his wife ran out in a vague alarm,
And the children shuddered and left their play;
"Oh! husband, what are you going to do?
Don't torture the wretched creature, pray!"

"I'll run for old Tabby," said Josephine,
"And I for the terrier Bess," said Ned;
John Jobson glared upon one and all,
And stamped like a lion: "*Do as I said!*"

He drenched with the fluid the writhing rat,
And fired a match on the gray wood sleeve,
Applied it, and laughed like a fiend the while,
"So now—I give you ticket of leave!"

Away flew the creature, a blazing,
With a shriek so fiend that Johnson stared!
The next was a moment of dire suspense!
The next John Jobson was thoroughly scared!

And well he might be. The rat had rushed
To the time-dried barn like a streak of light!
And the hay and the straw that were stored within
In an instant after were blazing bright!

And still he fled in his mortal pain,
Burning and broiling, beneath the floor
Of the mansion itself, where shavings lay,
That the carpenters left but a month before!

And behold! John Jobson's house and barn,
That had cost him ten thousand dollars and more,
In a dozen places burst out in flames!
Twixt the grand French roof and the basement floor!

And the whole went down! Not a stick remained;
For the timber was sound and seasoned well,
And the bright fresh paint fed the roaring flames,
Till charred and blackened, the structure fell!

—*Independent.*

THE INITIALS.

Nearly twenty years ago an English lady and her little boy were crossing the Atlantic in one of the Cunard steamers. The lady was going to Canada, where her brother lived. She was a widow; she had lost her husband a very few years after her marriage. Her name was Helen Dunraven, and she had a sweet, gentle, somewhat melancholy face, as I think a woman named Helen ought to have. Her little boy was a bright haired, blue-eyed creature. His hair clustered about his shoulders. This was about the time when knickerbockers first became the garb of small boys in Europe; and little Eustace Dunraven wore black velvet knickerbockers, and he looked a tiny prince.

It was summer weather. The sea was for once "like glass." One could hardly be sick if he tried. Mrs. Dunraven was sitting on deck one day with her boy, when she heard the patter of little feet, and a child came scampering up to her knee and caught her hand. The new comer was a little maid some eight years old, with a pretty head covered with jet black hair, and a pair of deep black eyes, lustrous and lambent. The little girl's complexion was of almost tropical darkness. She was a lovely little creature, indeed, who might have stood as an infantile impersonation of Night, while the sunny haired Helen Dunraven would have passed for a living symbol of Day.

"And what is your name, my little dear?" asked Mrs. Dunraven, who did not remember to have seen the child before.

"My name is Desiree," little Night replied, promptly and clearly, and then went on, "I saw you on the deck, and I ran to you because I love you."

"Do you, my sweet little creature? I am sure I shall love you," said Helen kissing the child tenderly.

"Oh, yes, I love you; I love your little boy."

The little boy was holding off rather sheepishly, after the manner of his race. In very early life the girls make all the advances, if any are made. This little girl stood fearlessly before the boy, and gazed at him with tender, innocent frankness, while he was somewhat shy, and looked at her timidly out of his great blue eyes. At his mother's bidding he went near the child, and gave her his hand, but she put her arms round his neck and kissed him.

"Do you know us, Desiree?" Mrs. Dunraven asked.

"Oh, yes, quite well; I saw you once before the day you came on board, and now I knew you again, and I ran up because I was so fond of you. I was below for two days. Mamma thought she would be sick. But I hope she won't be sick, don't you?"

"Yes, my dear, I do indeed. Is she on deck?"

"Oh no; but she sent me up. She said I might go and play, and please may I play with your little boy? We have been in Paris. Was he ever in Paris? There are such nice dolls in Paris! I suppose he doesn't care for dolls? Boys don't, I suppose."

There was a tone of resignation, almost of melancholy, in this, the reluctant recognition of an essential disparity and incompatibility not to be charmed away—only perhaps to be compromised. No, he didn't care for dolls, didn't just yet care much even for little girls.

But this little girl took him fairly by storm. Before the day was half over they were firm friends. They ran all over the deck together, and tried to play that game (what is it called?) which people play on board ship with round pieces of wood and a thing like a crutch, and a number of squares and figures chalked on the deck planks. They ran into all manner of holes and corners; they sat side by side at meals, and shared the oranges and apples captured at dessert.

Mrs. Dunraven saw nothing of Desiree's mamma. An elderly mulatto woman came and looked after the child now and then; but the mother did not appear, and seemed quite content that Desiree should be left entirely to Mrs. Dunraven's care. Practically this was so. The little girl clung to Helen and her boy all through the voyage as if she belonged to them, and, indeed, people wondered at the English lady's two children—the one so fair, the other so dark.

Only on the last day of the voyage did the lady whom Desiree called her "mamma" make an appearance on deck. She was an invalid, apparently; she walked with difficulty. She was wrapped in shawls, though the weather was warm. Her face was somewhat like that of Desiree, but it was sallow and yellow. It was prematurely wasted and old. It was lighted by the cold fire of two stern and dark eyes that burned with a penetrating, painful keenness. This mulatto woman, on whom she leaned, brought this lady up to Mrs. Dunraven.

"I am deeply grateful," the lady said, "for your attention and kindness to this little girl, Desiree. I am an invalid, and she is a restless, self-willed child. No nurse, or servant of any kind can get any control over her."

"Indeed! I should never have thought so," Mrs. Dunraven replied. "She seems to me a very docile and loving little creature. It was such a pleasure to me to have your little daughter with me during the voyage."

"Thank you. I am much obliged. Desiree is not my daughter; she is the child of my brother. He is dead. Desiree is an orphan."

Mrs. Dunraven sighed, and looked at her little boy.

"She calls me mamma," the other lady continued; "but she has neither father nor mother. I take care of her as far as I can; I am her guardian. Desiree will be cared for, and she will spare many friends if she lives, for she will be an heiress."

There was something cold and disagreeable in her tone; a certain grating cynicism, implied in the manner more than in the words. Mrs. Dunraven felt inclined to shrink from her.

"She looks a fine, healthy, little girl," she said, in order to say something.

"Healthy! Oh no!" the other replied, coldly, "far from healthy? I should say she has the seed of consumption in her. Her mother and father both died young."

The little boy and girl were both playing on the deck at some distance while the elders were thus talking. Mrs. Dunraven looked with wonder and great interest—dislike at the woman who thus coldly cast the horoscope of this loving and lovely little child, and sought to find for her the house of death.

Poor Desiree came in for misfortune that day. She and little Eustace were missing for a long time. Two hours or more passed away without their making an appearance. At last they came running up together, hand in hand, and with an air of immense triumph and excitement, to where the older ladies were sitting.

"Look here, mamma," the boy exclaimed, half out of breath. "See what we have been doing! Desiree is to be my wife, you know, when we grow big; so that we may be sure to know each other again, I have done my name—the letters of it—on her arm, and hers on mine. Tom, the steward's boy, got me the gunpowder, and it did not hurt a bit—at least, not much, you know. I liked it, and Desiree stood it like a brick! See there it is 'E. D.' on her arm, for Eustace Dunraven, because she belongs to me; and 'D.' on my arm for Desiree—only 'D.,' because Desiree doesn't quite remember her other name, and I don't know it. But 'D' will do well enough; won't it, mumma?"

And the boy pulled up first Desiree's sleeve and then his own, and showed the work of his hand in triumph. He actually had tattooed the identifying mark in his rude little letters on their arms. He had seen and been imperiously delighted with the tattooing performances of some of the sailors, and he thought the finest thing in the world was to employ the process as a love-mark for Desiree and himself.

Desiree's "mamma" positively fumed with fierce, sudden, and uncontrolled anger. She loaded the poor little girl with harsh and bitter words, and struck her two or three sharp blows on the face. Little Eustace's eyes burned with anger, and his fat, round fists clenched. Desiree never cried, or even winced. The punishment over, her guardian rose from the seat without a word to Mrs. Dunraven, and despite her invalid condition, hurried down stairs.

The parting of little Desiree from Eustace was a dismal piece of business. The poor children clasped each other and cried. Mrs. Dunraven found her own eyes wet as she looked at them. She made an effort to obtain the address of the little girl's so-called "mamma;" and when the "mamma" herself appeared on deck for the last time, the steamer being nominally in the dock, Mrs. Dunraven went over to her, made an effort to be warm and friendly, expressed a hope that they should meet again, and tendered her card. The other lady was cold and constrained. She said: "We are going south; we seldom come north, the climate does not suit me or my husband and children—or Desiree." But she gave a card which bore the name of "Mrs. Angelo Ryland, New Orleans."

A hurry ashore; a rush for baggage, a carriage, a final flash of Desiree's eyes, and the parting was over.

Mrs. Dunraven and her boy went to Canada. She was to keep house for her brother, who was a widower, as she was a widow, and had young children.

I will not venture to say whether it is possible for a little boy of twelve to fall in love with a girl of eight—to fall in love with her so that the feeling survives long separation, and abides with a tenacity of vital power that seems unconquerable. But it is certain that little Desiree had so deeply impressed Eustace Dunraven that memory of her was always with him. For a year or two he kept incessantly harassing his mother with petitions and prayers to be taken to Desiree. Then, as he began to have a clearer intelligence, and to understand that thousands of miles can separate loving hearts, he inquired and petitioned no more, but he thought of Desiree all the same. Mrs. Dunraven listened to his occasional talk of Desiree with a keen pain and sadness; for she learned something which she would not tell as yet to her son. It was this: One day she happened to see an old copy of a New Orleans paper at the house of a friend, and turning listlessly over its pages, she was shocked and grieved to see in the list of deaths the name of Desiree Constant, aged nine years and three months, at the house of her uncle, Angelo Ryland, Esq.

So she was dead, then, and the cold, sharp faced aunt was right after all. She was dead, the bright eyed little creature in whom life seemed exuberant and so affluent! Never had Mrs. Dunraven seen a creature who appeared to have been gifted with such a lavish of life-power; and now she was dead! Those lustrous black eyes were closed forever; never, would the brilliant noble-hearted woman be seen on earth whom Mrs. Dunraven had mentally looked on when she contemplated the future of little Desiree. Dear, lost little creature! "Earth, lie light upon her graceful, welcome form!" she exclaimed.

Mrs. Dunraven resolved that she would not yet tell her boy of the death of his quondam little playfellow. When the distinctness of his memory of her should have worn itself away, then she would tell him; and not till then.

Two years after their arrival in Canada, Mrs. Dunraven and Eustace paid a visit to some friends in New York. One day as Mrs. Dunraven was coming out of a bookstore on Broadway, Eustace clutched her dress, and cried, "Oh, mamma, look, look—Desiree!" Then he ran two or three paces on, and cried out, "Desiree!"

Mrs. Dunraven looked in the direction which the boy's gestures and movements indicated, and she saw a carriage driving on and there was a child's face seen for a moment at the window, which certainly did seem to her to resemble that of poor lost Desiree. At least it was the face of a dark-eyed child, with clustering dark hair; and the child did seem to be looking eagerly back. But that fact was easily to be explained. The child who probably bore some resemblance to Desiree, was doubtless attracted by Eustace's sudden cries and gestures. The whole incident was piteous and pathetic. Mrs. Dunraven's heart was keenly touched by the mournful expression in the face of her boy, as, disappointed, he came back to her.

"Well, dear," she said, "you were mistaken."

"Mistaken! Oh, no, mamma; it was Desiree. I wonder she did not stop the carriage! Perhaps now I shall never see her again. Why did she not stop the carriage?"

"But, Eustace, my child, it could not have been Desiree."

"Mamma, don't you think I should know Desiree? Besides, she saw me and knew me!"

Mrs. Dunraven shook her head sadly. She saw no use in pursuing the discussion any further. Poor Eustace was quite perplexed and miserable all that day. Indeed, the holiday in New York was spoiled for him. There was something wonderful in the hold which the recollection of the dark-eyed child had on the boy. You might have thought he was a full grown lover yearning for a lost mistress. At last his mother thought it best to tell him what she knew. The certainty of the worst seemed to her less likely to be wasting and injurious than the pressure and excitement of a barren hope. So she gently but firmly broke the news to him that Desiree was dead. He flushed red with horror at first, and his lips and hands trembled; but then he broke out with the words:

"Mamma, it isn't true. It was a mistake of the paper, or it was somebody else of the name. But it was not Desiree! I saw her that day in Broadway, and she saw me. Desiree is alive, and I'll find her yet."

Mrs. Dunraven wrote a letter to Mrs. Angelo Ryland, New Orleans, reminding her of their slight acquaintance on the voyage from Europe, and of the affection Eustace had formed for Desiree, and asked if it was true that the dear little creature was dead. After the lapse of some weeks she received the following letter:

MY DEAR MADAME—I well remember our too short and slight acquaintanceship, which might have ripened into something closer but for my invalid condition. I shall never forget your kindness to the beloved child who is now an angel in heaven. It is too true that Desiree Constant has been long since removed to that better land where those whom her loss has bereaved may yet hope to find her. To me, who loved her as if she were my own daughter, there can be no earthly consolation for the decree which has carried her off, but to which, however, as in Christian duty bound, I endeavor, unrepining to bow. I remain, dear madame, with warm regards, yours truly, CLOTILDA RYLAND.

Mrs. Dunraven thought there was something singularly repelling about the tone of this letter:

"She never loved the dear little child; she was glad of her death, because probably she got some money by it," was her exclamation; but then the good woman checked herself, and said: "I have no right to judge her thus. After all, it would be cruel to suppose that a woman did not love a child, or mourn for its death, merely because she was sometimes harsh to it in its lifetime."

She told her son of the letter, and even read it to him. He burst into a passion of tears, and even amid the tears he exclaimed:

"Oh, mamma, I don't care—I don't believe it. I saw Desiree in Broadway that day, and she is not dead!"

Nine or ten years went over, and Eustace Dunraven was a rising young physician, settled in New York, his mother living with him. He had been attached to the army, had served through the war, had been in New Orleans, and had stood by a grave which a marble monument described as the last resting place of Desiree Constant, aged nine years and three months. He had looked at the grave with tenderness and sadness, remembering the fervor of his childish love.

Of course the dark-eyed child had faded from him long since into a mere memory, a cloud shape, a dream, something which it impressed him sweetly and sadly to think of, like the recollection of exquisite music, or some melancholy moonlight scene. But he never loved any girl since.

He thought with curious wonder over his boyish conviction that he had seen Desiree alive long after the date on the tombstone; and though he now assumed that he was mistaken, it was strange how clearly on his mind remained the impression of his having seen her.

In New Orleans he had made inquiries about the Ryland family. Fate had dealt heavily with them. Clotilda Ryland, the aunt of poor little Desiree, had died at an early period of the war, her death having been hastened by the events that had occurred around her. Angelo Ryland, who was passionately loved, had been killed in battle by a federal bullet. Angelo Ryland, her husband, who was represented as having been wholly under her influence during her lifetime, was living in Paris with his daughter, now his only child. They had lost nearly all their property (most of it inherited on the death of little Desiree,) during the war, and were living in a poor and narrow way.

The mulatto woman whom Eustace remembered as Desiree's nurse had been devoted to Mrs. Ryland, refused to accept her freedom, during the war, and died soon after her mistress's death. The family was, if such an expression may be used, effaced from New Orleans.

And now Eustace Dunraven is settled in New York. One day he is sent for to attend an English lady who, with her family, has just arrived from Europe, and is at the Clarendon Hotel. He finds that the lady is very weak and nervous, from the effects of the voyage partly, but that there is nothing serious the matter. The lady's husband is an Englishman of wealth. They had been in America several years before; they have come again to see how it looks after the war.

He hears the lady ask one of her servants "where Miss Dennis is," and he hears that Miss Dennis has gone out with Miss Emily, and has not yet come back.

Dr. Dunraven takes his leave, to visit the lady again next day; and unheaving her apartment and hurrying through the hall, he almost rushes against a young lady and a little girl who are coming in. He takes off his hat—begins to make an apology, when he suddenly breaks off, flushes, stammers, and exclaims:

"Do let me ask your name! Tell me—are you not Desiree Constant?"

For there before him stands a woman, not a child; but that woman has the face, the eyes, the hair of the child Desiree. The resemblance is wonderful, bewildering, overpowering. It is Desiree!

And the young lady turns pale, and says, in a tremulous tone:

"Sir, my name is Elizabeth Dennis; but the name Desiree startles me in a manner I cannot explain. I do believe I must once have been called Desiree, and that I must have known you then."

"How did you get the name of Elizabeth Dennis?"

"I don't know; I hardly remember my parents. I cannot understand why the name of Desiree seems so familiar to me. It cannot, I now know, have been my name."

"Why—do please forgive my strange question, and believe that I have a reasonable purpose in it—why cannot your name have been Desiree Constant?"

"Because," she said, somewhat hesitatingly—"because, among other reasons, the initials of my name are marked on my arm; and I can faintly remember my little brother—I suppose it must have been he—marking them one day on board a ship, and some body—I suppose my mother—was there, and was angry."

Eustace Dunraven broke into an exclamation that was almost like a cry.

"Desiree!" he exclaimed; "it was I who made that mark on your arm! The initials were mine—not yours. My conviction—my faith was right. Desiree Constant is not dead! She lives, and you are she!"

It was Desiree Constant. The change from childhood to manhood, the hardships and bronzing of the war, the heavy moustache and beard, had so utterly disfigured Eustace Dunraven that she could not possibly recognize him, but gradually a memory of him as the boy on board the steamer came clearly back to her mind, and with it other recollections that helped to make the mystery of her life intelligible at last. It was never wholly cleared up, but piece by piece much of it came out, then and afterward; and a crime was revealed. Mrs. Ryland and her mulatto servant had arranged it. Desiree was once attacked by fever, and Mrs. Ryland announced her death. A slave child nearly white died just then; her corpse was buried in a coffin which bore the name of Desiree Constant; and Desiree was sent to the far West when she had scarce yet recovered from the fever, and kept there for a while by some people who received an annual sum for her and were giving to understand that she was an illegitimate child. The letters marked on her arm suggested to Mrs. Ryland a new baptism for the girl, and she smiled to herself to think how admirably the supposed means of identification could be made to serve the purpose of deception and fraud. She gave to Desiree Constant the name of Elizabeth Dennis; and she, waking from the delirium of the fever to hear herself addressed only by name, soon yielded to it in bewilderment, and at last forgot that she had been called by any other. Once, when for some purpose, her keepers, as they must be termed, brought her to New York, and she saw the boy Eustace, some flash of memory leaped up within her; but she did not hear the name he called, and he soon was lost to sight.

It was not long after this that the English family with whom she was now living saw the child, were charmed with her, and were anxious to rescue her from the rough, uncongenial mercenary hands in which she was placed. They paid off her keepers, got possession of the child, educated and brought her up, and they and her now had a tender and companion of their children.

This was the story, as far as it ever became known. It was not clear that Angelo Ryland, the broken old man now pining in Paris, ever was a party to it. No steps were taken to crush that broken reed by any legal prosecution.

Eustace Dunraven became a close friend of the English family, and, of course, of Desiree. The memory of his childish affection soon changed into the reality of a manly love. And the girl loved him; and they finally married and are happy. Desiree found a mother and a husband at once in Mrs. Dunraven and Eustace; and the future, let us hope, will repay her for the past.

THE DAY OF REST.—Never was there a more blessed institution than the Sunday, the sacred day of rest from labor. For the soul's health of the human race, on at least one day in seven there should be an ever-recurring intermission of daily toil. Thus, let a man attain to the period of threescore years and ten, he has gained a holiday of ten years' duration, even if his lot has been labor for the remaining threescore years. Let childhood be taught to use, and manhood discreetly use, this blessed breathing time, as a day on which to raise the thoughts beyond the world not less than for purpose of innocent recreation.

Traditional Bequests.

OUTRIDS OLD CUSTOMS IN LONDON.

An inquisitive correspondent of the *City Press* has been examining the churchwardens' accounts of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and is extremely anxious to find out the meaning of an entry in which the considerable sum of £44 18s. 7d. is charged as "expenses for visiting the tombs of Messrs. Turner and Carter." The correspondent, says the London *News*, wishes to know why the graves of these deceased worthies should be visited in so costly a fashion, and whether they were buried at the antipodes. On examination it might probably be found that the ashes of Messrs. Turner and Carter repose in some secluded churchyard not very far from London; and that a snug little dinner at the village inn, some particularly dry sherry a magnum of port, perchance a gratuity to the local Dundas and "P. P. clerk of this parish," together with railway return tickets and sundry fees, had something to do with these "visitation" expenses.

Mortuary bequests, some trading in amount, some which have grown through the accretion of interest to considerable proportions, abound in the city of London. Peter Symonds, for example, directed by his will that a new penny and a packet of groceries should be annually presented at All Hallows Church on Good Friday, "forever," to each of the bluecoat boys. The clergyman preaches a special sermon on the occasion, and has a guinea for his pains. Moreover, "shillings and loaves" were wont to be given away over Symond's grave in Liverpool street; but the site is now covered by a railway terminus. A very curious gift is recorded in the books of St. Peter's, Cornhill, in the shape of a legacy of a rent charge on certain property to be applied throughout the parish to the destruction of ladybirds, with which little infants of a morbid appetite that St. Peter's was once grievously afflicted. In the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great is another mortuary bequest; after service on Good Friday, the curate laid twenty sixpences on a stone in the churchyard which was thought to be somewhere in the vicinity of the grave of the testatrix; and the sixpences were afterwards given away to poor old women. The ceremony is said to be nearly as old as St. Bartholomew's church itself. The very will providing for the bequest is lost.

Reform Needed.

A practice which is becoming prevalent among our boys and girls, more especially our girls, is that of flirting. It is begun early in life—as early as twelve and even ten years, and from that to years of maturity. It is confined more to towns than the country, and more to large cities than to small towns. Flirtation cards are printed and circulated within the reach of every one, and, as a pastime, their symbols are devoured by pretty little girls who ought to discountenance such sports.

A company of misses will convene at the front door of their homes, or a place still more conspicuous, and just for fun, and to see how the thing works, will toss and waive their handkerchiefs to some nice little fellow who chances to pass by; and too often the nice little fellow, anxious for such frivolities, tips his hat, smiles and passes, but not without fixing the spot of his innocent adventure, and the pretty faces of the group upon his mind.

Street flirtations are of a worse character generally than the one just mentioned, and often lead to worse results. A lady and gentleman meet. Their eyes are steadfastly fixed upon each other, and, after passing, both cast a backward glance. A handkerchief is swung at her side by the lady. If the young man is pleased with her appearance, he wheels about and follows slowly a few paces behind. An occasional smile is given by the young lady, which encourages her admirer to a little nearer and nearer until he is at her side.

A conversation then begins. She gives him her card, or, what is still worse, makes an appointment to meet him a few squares from her house for an evening's walk. Thus she exposes herself to the insults of a perfect stranger, perhaps a libertine, who has no respect in the least for her person or character.

Our promenading thoroughfares, parks, and all kinds of public resorts are thronged every pleasant evening with girls from ten years and upwards, in companies of two, three, and from that to a half dozen, more for the purpose of carrying on flirtations with the crowd of gaping men, of whom there is an equal number, than anything else. It is a sad sight to see pretty little girls, not yet out of short dresses, and some of them not even in their teens, indulging in the dangerous practice with as much grace and expertness as those who are older.

Mothers, take care of your little charges. Do not allow them to walk the streets after it has grown dark, unless in company with a father, brother or friend. Too many are brought down to ruin by permitting them to revel in these apparently innocent indulgences.

An Erratic Individual.

Adam Beplor keeps a tavern in Alleghany, New York. One gloomy evening a man presented himself about bed time, and asked to stay all night.

"Certainly," said Adam, eyeing the seedy-looking stranger. "If you take breakfast, it will be yus one tollar."

"But I have no money," said the man. "I'm dead broke, but if you will only trust me—"

"Ah," said Mr. Bepler, "I ton't like dat kind of customer. I could fill my house every night with dat kind, but dat kind won't help run dis house."

"Well," said the stranger, "have you got any rats here?"

"Yus," said Adam, "you'd petter believe we have. Why the place is alive mit them."

"Well," rejoined the man, "I'll tell you what I'll do. If you'll let me have lodging and breakfast, I'll kill all the rats to-morrow."

"Done," said Beplar, who had long been desperately annoyed by the number of old Norways that had infested his premises.

So the stranger, a gaunt, sallow, melancholy-looking man, was shown to his bed, and no doubt had a good sleep.

After breakfast the next morning, Mr. Bepler took occasion, in a very gentle manner, to remind his guest of the contract made the previous night.

"What, kill rats! Certainly," said the melancholy stranger, "where are they the thickest?"

"Day are pretty dick in the barn yard," answered Adam.

"Well, let's go there," answered the stranger. "But stop! Have you got a piece of hoop iron?"

A piece about fifteen feet long was given him, and he examined it carefully from one end to the other. Expressing himself entirely satisfied, finally, with its length and strength he proceeded to the barn, accompanied by Mr. Beplor and quite a number of idlers, who were anxious to see in what manner the great rat-killer was going to work. Arriving there, the stranger looked around a little, and then placed his back firmly against the barn door, and raised his weapon.

"Now," said he to Adam, "I'm ready, *Fetch on your rats.*"

AGRICULTURAL.—The "Fat Contributor" gives the following information in regard to agricultural matters:

"A correspondent asks us what we think of late ploughing. Ploughing should not be continued later than ten or eleven o'clock at night. It gets the horses in the habit of staying out late, and unduly exposes the plough. We have known ploughs to acquire springhalt and inflammatory rheumatism from late ploughing. Don't do it.

"To another correspondent, who wants us to suggest a drain on a farm, we would say it is a heavy mortgage at 10 per cent. will drain a about as rapidly as anything that we know of."

Just at present the friends of Mr. Chase appear to be performing the greatest amount of work on the Democratic side in the Presidential line. He is represented as having entirely recovered, mentally and physically, which was essential to the undertaking, and there are a number of other circumstances favorable to him just now—not the least being the confused and rather chopfallen condition of the Democratic party generally.

A Brahmin's Testimony to the Bible.

We learn from the *Christian Intelligencer* that a reading room has been opened at Shahnapilly, in the mission of Arcot, in India. At the dedication, the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain delivered an address, or lecture, at the close of which a Brahmin requested permission to make some remarks. Without the least conjecture of what he was going to say, he was allowed to comply, and when he proceeded to deliver a remarkable eulogy on the missionaries. He compared them to the mango tree, which, however beaten and wounded and stripped of its fruit, still goes on, year after year, to yield its wholesome fruit. He dwelt with enlargement and emotion on this subject, and then added as follows:

"Now, what is it makes him do all this for us? *It is his Bible.* I've looked into it a good deal, at one time and another, in the different languages I chance to know. It is just the same in all languages. The Bible—there is nothing to compare with it, in all our sacred books, for goodness and purity, and holiness and love, and for motives of action. Where did the English speaking people get all their intelligence, and energy, and cleverness of power? It is their Bible that gives it to them. And now they bring it to us and say: 'This is what raised us; take it and raise yourselves.' They do not force it upon us as the Mahommedans used to their Koran; but they bring it in love, and translate it into our languages, and lay it before us and say, 'Look at it—read it—examine it, and see if it is not good.' Of one thing I am convinced. Do what we will; oppose it as we may, it is the Christian's Bible that will, sooner or later, work the regeneration of this land."

I could not but be surprised at this testimony thus borne. How far the speaker was sincere I cannot tell; but he had every appearance of a man speaking his honest convictions. Some three years ago, I had attended, in his zenana, his second wife, a beautiful girl, through a dangerous attack, and I knew that he felt very grateful; but I was not prepared to see him come out before such an audience, with such a testimony to the power and excellency of the Bible. My earnest prayer is that not only has he intellect may be convinced, but that his heart may be reached by the Holy Spirit, and that he may soon become an earnest follower of Jesus.

AN ECCENTRIC DINNER.—Dean Swift on one occasion invited to dinner several of the first noblemen and gentlemen in Dublin, who, knowing his punctuality, assembled at the time appointed to the minute. A servant announced the dinner, and the dean led the way to the dining room. To each chair was a servant, a bottle of wine, a roll, and an inverted plate. On taking his seat, the dean desired the guests to arrange themselves according to their own ideas of precedence, and to fall to.

The company were astonished to find the table without a dish or any provisions.

The Lord Chancellor, who was present said:

"Mr. Dean, we do not see the joke."

"Then I will show it you," answered the dean, turning up his plate, under which was half a crown and a bill of fare from a neighboring tavern. "Here, sir," said he to his servant, "bring me a plate of goose."

The company caught the idea, and each man sent his plate and a half a crown.

Covers, with everything that the appetite of the moment dictated, soon appeared.

The novelty, the peculiarity of the manner, and the unexpected circumstances, altogether excited the pundits of the noble guests, who declared themselves particularly gratified by the dean's entertainment.

"Well, gentlemen," if you have dined, I will order the dessert."

A large roll of paper, presenting particulars of a splendid dinner, was produced with an estimate of the expense.

The dean requested the accountant-general to deduct the half crowns from the amount, observing "that as his noble guests were pleased to express their satisfaction with the dinner, he begged their advice in disposing of the fragments and crumbs," as he termed the balance mentioned by the accountant-general, namely two hundred and fifty pounds.

The company said, that no person was capable of instructing the dean in things of that nature.

After the circulation of the finest wine, the most judicious remarks on charity and its abuse, it was agreed that the proper object of liberal relief were all educated families, who from affluence, or the expectation of it, were reduced through misfortune to silent despair. The dean then divided the sum by the number of guests, and addressed each amount to some deserving person.

A PERFECT HOUSE.—In weight she might have have turned, when well conditioned, nine hundred and fifty pounds. In color she was a dark chestnut, with a velvety depth and soft look, about the hair indescribably rich and elegant. Many a time have I heard ladies dispute the shade and tone of her plush-like coat as they ran their white, jeweled fingers through her silken hair.

She was round in the barrel, and perfectly symmetrical. She was wide in the haunches without projection of the hip bones, upon which the shorter ribs seemed to lap. High in the withers as she was, the line of her back and neck perfectly curved, while her deep, oblique shoulders and long, thick fore-arm, ridgy with swelling sinews, suggested the perfection of stride and power. Her knees across the pan were wide, the cannon bone below them short and thin; the pasterns long and sloping; her hoofs round, dark, shiny, and well set on. Her mane was a shade darker than her coat, fine and thin, as a thoroughbred's always is whose blood is without taint or cross. Her ear was thin, sharply pointed, delicately curved, nearly black around the borders, and as tremulous as the leaves of an aspen. Her neck rose from the withers to the head in perfect curvature, hard, devoid of fat, and well cut up under the chops. Her nostrils were full, very full, and thin almost as parchment. The eyes, from which tears might fall or fire flash, were well brought out, soft as a gazelle's, almost human in their intelligence, while over the small bony head, over neck and shoulders—yea, over the whole body, and clean down to the hoofs, the veins stood out as if the skin were but tissue paper against which the warm blood pressed, and which it might at any moment burst asunder. "A perfect animal," I said to myself, as I lay looking over her—"an animal which might have been born from the wind and the sunshine, so cheerful and so swift she seems; an animal which a man would present as choicest gift to the woman he loved, and yet one which that woman, wife or lady love, would give him to ride when honor and life depended on bottom and speed."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A Deed and a Word.

A little sparling had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary man might turn.
He waited in and hung with care
A bucket on the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that Toil might drink.
He passed again, and lo! the well,
By summoners never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching throats,
And saved a life beside.

* * * * * * *

A nameless man, amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hopeful love
Unstudied from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown,
A casual sentence dropped—
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

BEECHER'S IDEA OF A BOY.—At twelve or fourteen, certainly, a boy is capable of taking care of himself out of doors. He ought to be able to drive a horse, climb the highest tree, to swim skillfully, to carry a gun safely, and use it aright, to be of such a manly disposition as not to provoke attack, or, if wantonly assailed to have such a courageous way of using himself, that the same miscreant will not care to meddle with him the second time. Nimble of hand, quick of foot, strong of limb, loving of action for merry hurry. This is the boy the pious mother finds it hard to train Christianly, and when to his outward freedom is added the self-control which true religion gives, he will grow up such a man as the State needs—as good men honor—as true women fervently love.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.
By order of M. E. H. P.

Hassalo Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meeting every Saturday evening at Norpoint Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of POST COMMANDER.

Multnomah Tribe No. 3, I. O. R. M. holds regular Councils every Tuesday evening at the Eighth Run, at Oregon Wigwam, in Parrish's building, corner Washington and Front Streets.
By order of THE SACHEM.

Samaritan Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

U. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of Morning Grove, No. 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, in Druid's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Sister Groves and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend. L. J. BUTLAER, N. G.
H. L. MARSTON, R. S. pd1yr

Real Estate

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

Now Is Your Time to Invest.

STITZEL & UPTON.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Corner Front and Washington Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Agents for the Sale of Blocks and Lots in

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

TO

East Portland!

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY desiring to make SAFE and RELIABLE Investments in Real Property, we take pleasure at this time to call your attention to this DESIRABLE TRACT, which has been subdivided into Blocks and Lots, and is now in the Market, to be sold in Alternate Lots and Blocks.

No one that has ever visited this body of land but what will say that it is the MOST DESIRABLE for SUBURBAN RESIDENCES of any one offered in this market, the land having a gradual slope from the River back to SEVEREENTH STREET, there being scarcely any Block in the entire tract but what

Fair View of the City of Portland and Willamette River

Can be had. Another advantage this Property will have for Residences: no high water will ever affect the drainage of the city.

The Oregon and California Railroad Company's New Ferry Boat is now making Regular Trips from the Foot of F street, Couch's Addition, to the Foot of Oregon street, Holladay's Addition.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE:

Aside from regular Improvements now in contemplation by the Railroad Company, in the construction of Wharves, Warehouses and Machine Shops, quite a number of citizens will commence erecting Fine Residences and Business Houses; also, Street Improvements, under contract, by grading and planking Holladay Avenue its entire length, to connect with the Sandy Road. We can say that at least a Half Million Dollars will be expended in Permanent Improvements on this Addition the present season.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent CASH down; deferred payments, six and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

NO QUESTION AS TO TITLE

The Title to this property is undisputed, being a portion of the Donation Land Claim of Jacob Wheeler and wife. United States Patent issued, and conveyed by said Wheeler and Wife to Geo. W. Weidler.

☞ Parties desiring to invest will find Maps and Plats of the property at our Office, or at the Office of Messrs. FERRY, RUSSELL & WOODWARD, and other LAND AGENCIES in the city.

STITZEL & UPTON

Offer for sale a large amount of PORTLAND and EAST PORTLAND RESIDENCE and BUSINESS Property.

A large amount of choice FARMING LANDS for sale, situated in Multnomah; Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Linn, Marion, Clackamas and other counties of this State. For PRICE LIST call at our Office.

80-Acre Lot for sale, adjoining Holladay's Addition on the east. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

3 and 10-Acre Lots for sale, adjoining East Portland, on reasonable terms. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

3 and 10-Acre Lots for sale on the Mississippi Road three miles south of the city limits. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

FARMS TO RENT.—We have a number of Improved Farms, situated in Washington county, from 15 to 20 miles of Portland.

WANTED—At this Office, immediately, from two to three hundred Dwelling Houses, situated in Portland and East Portland. Tenants waiting patiently.
ap12dtf STITZEL & UPTON

GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF PORTLAND

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFERS FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE RATES

BLOCKS AND FRACTIONAL BLOCKS

IN

GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND

Formerly known as the Balch Claim.

Commencing at about L and Twenty-sixth [illegible] about ten minutes walk from the contemplated Depot and Railroad on B Street. The PROPERTY IS WELL SITUATED, about three-fourths of it level, no grading required, and is, either for

HOMESTEADS OR SPECULATION!

THE MOST DESIRABLE TO BE FOUND!

And will be sold on the following

TERMS:

One-Fourth Cash; the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with nine per cent interest per annum. WARRANTY DEEDS GIVE